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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 60 BOMBAY TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

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MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
15th Mar.	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN &	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
5th Apr.	NALDERA		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extra steamer ..	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA X	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11 039
3rd May.	DELTA ..	CHINA *	7 952
10th ,,	MANTUA..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIAX	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA X	16,227
7th June.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,996
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA X	16,277
5th July.	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN X	20,847

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
& Does not convey passengers from India.
X Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
21st March	DUMANA	8,600
4th April	MANELA	8,303
13th ,,	MATIANA	8,965
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
16th ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
27th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
11th July	DUMANA ..	8,600
25th ,,	MODASA ..	8,986

* Cargo vessel only; will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

15th Mar	MIRZAPORE*	..	6,715
18th ,,	SOUDAN†	.. ..	6,696
30th ,,	ALIPORE*	.. ..	5,273
5th May	SICILIA†	.. ..	6,813
26th ,,	SOUDAN†	.. ..	6,696
7th July	SICILIA†	.. ..	6,813
28th ,,	SOUDAN†	.. ..	6,696

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
12th March. ..	BANDRA	Bursreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports. 11-30 a.m.
14th ,, ..	VARELA	Busreh via K'chi
15th ,, ..	CHAKLA	Karachi via K'war
17th ,, ..	VITA	Karachi via K'war
19th ,, ..	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

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AND
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P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Hakodate Maru	S. Takahashi	5303	26th Feb.	11th Mar.
Bengal Maru	Z. Hiral	5396	5th Mar.	16th ,,
Muroran Maru	Y. Watanabe	5374	19th ,,	31st ,,
Lima Maru	J. Etigawa	6989	26th ,,	9th April
Penang Maru	C. Goto	5214	3rd Apr.	17th ,,
* Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5845	8th ,,	22nd ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	520	240	160	128
Kobe	413	580	285	190	152

For revised Passage Tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
NYK Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES
TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Alps Maru	A. Kobayashi	7772	27th Feb.	12th Mar.
Andes Maru	Y. Miyahara.	7772	12th Mar.	26th ,,
Ryujin Maru	M. Naito	6152	15th Mar.	29th Mar.
Rasmi Maru	N. Ohno	6609	23rd ,,	6th April
Sumatra Maru	T. Yamaguchi	5750	27th ,,	10th April
Atlas Maru	H. Miura	7347	14th Apr.	28th April

For particular apply to:—
T. OHARA,
Manager,
P. O. Box No. 355,
Phone No. 22150,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP ... $20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING ..... £ 4,500,000
SILVER $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Sangon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hainhong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00 000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

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ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.
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THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
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Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
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LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
New Business exceeds Rs. 71,00,000
Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwide Policies.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.
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A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1923
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year ..... Rs. 66,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year. ..... Rs. 50,50,000
3. Annual income exceeds ..... Rs. 12,00,000
4. Effective policy business upto 31-12-23. ..... Rs. 200,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund ..... Rs. 50,00,000
6. Claims paid about ..... Rs. 33,00,000
INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP TO DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Chief Agents for Bombay.
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46 Church-gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
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South Kanara.
Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI.

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NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £2,666,666
Reserve Funds F42,429,181 £3,535,765
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Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pordjanak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Welterreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
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Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer
Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

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FORD TRUCKS.
others have realised that they can move
1 TON
1 MILE
for
THREE ANNAS SIX PIES
and that the vehicle to do this is your for an initial
OUTLAY OF Rs. 800/-
For particulars: APPLY TO:
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HUGHES ROAD. .. .. BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman,

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	.. ..	Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	.. ..	,, 11,86,84,200
PAID-UP	.. ..	,, 1,18,68,420
TOTAL FUNDS	.. ..	1,71,32,058

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BRANCHES:— Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Crabtree.
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New York (U.S.A.) U. S. Manager, Sumner Ballard.
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ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.
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KUALA LUMPUR—Harrisons & Crosfield, Ltd.
PORT SWETTENHAM—Harrisons & Crosfield, Ltd.
IPOH—Labrooy Bros.
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SIAM.
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CHINA.
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KAMPALA—Narandas Rajaram & Co.
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LONDON. Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd. Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. (Marine Underwriters).

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, BAGGAGE & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
B. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

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ESTABLISHED :—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20% | Dividend declared previous years..15—20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30% |
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/ or 1/8 per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

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& Leather Cloths
—TIGER BRAND—
OILCLOTHS
are manufactured in a variety of shades and designs to suit all tastes and purses. Our qualities and prices have found favour with the important Indian Railways.
The Dharamsi Morarji Woollen Mills Ltd.
Sudama House, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
Telegrams:— Dhaymajaya.
Telephone 22750.

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FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—GUJARATI COMPOSITORS. Apply to THE MANAGER, Job Department "Bombay Chronicle" Press.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL REPRESENTATIVES for the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Co., Ltd., Head Office, Nagpur, on salary or commission? or both.—Apply to the MANAGING AGENTS.
A 18786

WANTED AT ONCE—L. C. P. S. or SUB-ASSTT. SURGEON on charitable plague duty in Dapoli Taluk. Good terms. See Dr. N. D. SABNIS, M.B.,B.S., Thakurdowar.
A R9972

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing Gujrathi, accounts, English and Typewriting. Apply personally, C. N. GAJJAR & CO., near Mangaldas Wadi, Lamington Road, Bombay.
A R9974

WANTED—PURCHASERS and AGENTS for American Guaranteed "BEST FOYER'S" TYPEWRITER RIBBONS, half inch for all Standard Machines Rs. 14-8-0 per dozen No. 7, Remington Rs. 20-0-0 per dozen, all new consignment. Apply to T. V. SHUNMUGHAVEL, Post Box No. 142, CALCUTTA.
A R9993

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A 19152

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SITUATION WANTED by a smart and experienced Correspondence Clerk, knowing typewriting, filing and general office work. Excellent testimonials. Please apply Box No. 112, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9988

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MAHABLESHWER and PANCHGANI—Bungalows TO BE LET and FOR SALE. Apply to MODY MUSA CASSUM House Agent, Mahableshwer. Telephone 53.
C R9776

TO LET—Convenient airy offices in Union Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort at considerably reduced rents. Area 225 sq. ft. and over. All modern conveniences with lifts. Apply to The SECRETARY.
C 18610

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TO LET—Second floor in Nanabhai Lane, behind the West End Watch Co. Apply within, or Messrs. JAMNADAS PRABHU DAS & CO., 77, Girgaum Back Road.
B R9767

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"CASTLE BRAND"

PORTLAND CEMENT.

GOVERNMENT tests prove this to be the finest Portland Cement superior to other Indian Brands and Imported Cements. We shall be pleased to send booklet showing tests, etc., to any address and enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention.

Ready delivery ex. Bombay stocks.

The Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building.
Ballard Road, Fort.
Bombay.
Telephone No. 418. T

C. P. CEMENT.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND

is equal to the Best English Cements.

This Cement is at present being used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for King George's Docks.

TRIAL SOLICITED.

For Government Tests and other particulars.

Apply to our Selling Agents.

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and
Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO., Motilal Hirabhai's Market.
Opposite Railway Station, Ahmedabad.

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"THE STORY OF COCOGEM."
Vol. 1 "Raw Material, Manufacture and Packing."
Vol. 2 "Advantages and Use."
Vol. 3 "Cook Book" 90 New Recipes.
Vol. 4 "As told by Satisfied Customers."
Send annas 2 for any one volume or annas 6 in stamps for complete library to:—
COCOGEM, Box H
Tatapuram P.O., COCHIN STATE.
T 19106

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.
The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

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Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

JAIPUR ART STUDIO, Kalbadevi, Bombay, Photographers and Enlargement Specialists, expert supervision, solicit trial, guarantee satisfaction. Photos taken day and night.
R9948

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LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA
10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its treatment.
A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.
Price Rs. 2. V.P. charges As. 5.
Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPA[illegible],
Nadiabagan Lane Salkia, CALCUTTA.

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Manufactured from decorticated seed, odourless and tasteless No eructation, No hiccup, no griping, no nausea. Price As. 5 for 2½ oz. bottle and Re. 1 for 16 oz. bottle. Sold by all well-known Chemists, etc., V.P.P. sent.
Write PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO., near Parsi Statue, Byculla, Bombay.
T

FOR SALE.—One Brand new A E G Type writer—visible with latest improvements Rs. 265 Nett. The LONDON EASTERN and AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, 14, Hamam Street, Bombay.
T R9990

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GANESH INDIAN HOTEL MUSSOORIE.

(L. MANSA RAM HOTEL.)

An ideal place to stay, centrally situated, bright airy, well furnished and electric lighted with separate arrangements for Orthodox Hindus. Good food and charges moderate. Apply to MANAGER GANESH INDIAN HOTEL.
Telegrams:—"GANESH MUSSOORIE".
R9963

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R9803

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WANTED—PEOPLE TO EARN Rs. 5,000 yearly without capital. No buying, selling, manufacturing, soliciting or agency. Life's opportunity. Booklet for two green stamps. PRINCIPAL, PREMIER NATUROPATHIC INSTITUTE, Nellore.
N R9869

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1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

MOLVI ABDULLA AHMED, J. P. Protector of Pilgrims, Bombay, died in Bombay on the 13th February last. If the deceased had during his life time deposited for safe custody any moneys with any body he is requested to communicate at once with his widow c/o. Mahomed Akbar Husein late City Police Inspector, Old Kolsawady near Karimkhan Masjid, Begum Bazar, Hyderabad Deccan.
R9985

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF INDIAN COMPANIES ACT OF 1913, AND
THE IMPERIAL FLOUR & OIL MILLS, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

AT an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Company duly convened and held at the Registered Office of the Company, situated at Two Tanks, Grant Road, Bombay, on the 19th day of February, 1924, the following resolutions were duly passed as extraordinary resolutions and at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of members of the said Company also duly convened and held at the same place on the 6th day of March, 1924, the said resolutions were duly confirmed as special resolutions viz.—"That this Company be taken into voluntary liquidation and Mr. Devidas Vithaldas be appointed liquidator" (2) "That a lump sum of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand only) be fixed to be paid to liquidator on account of his remuneration."

(Sd.) BALDEVDAS V. PAREKH,
Chairman.
Bombay, 6th March, 1924. R9991

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

"MARSAHLL HAIG."

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that the abovenamed Dark Grey Arab Race Horse has been purchased by my client and the said animal is his sole and absolute property. Any body dealing with it, will do so at his own risk.

MINOCHER M. MADEN,
Vakil, High Court.
Picket Road, Kalbadevi,
Bombay, 11-3-24.

NOTICE.

WANTED—One Gujarati knowing AGRICULTURAL GRADUATE (B. Ag.) on Rs. 75 with horse and travelling allowance extra. Apply with testimonials to the CHIEF KARBHARI, Rajkot State, Kathiawar.
19163

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY BULLION EXCHANGE, LTD.

SALE of Excellent BUILDING MATERIALS as a standing property, situate in Sheikh Memon Street, and belonging to the Bombay Bullion Exchange, Ltd.
The Secretary, Bombay Bullion Exchange, will receive offers for the demolition and removal of all materials of the Exchange Building in Sheikh Memon Street up to 5 p.m. (S.T.) on or before the 14th instant.
For full particulars and conditions of sale, etc., apply to the SECRETARY at the Exchange Building, between office hours.

S. D PARIKH,
Secretary.
2nd Agiary Lane, 10th March, 1924.
C19170

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.

APPOINTMENT OF A READER IN INDIAN HISTORY.

A READER in Indian History will be appointed on Rs. 350—25—700. Starting salary to depend upon qualifications and experience. Appointment in the first instance for three years. A person of non-Indian domicile shall be entitled, in addition to his pay proper to an overseas allowance of Rs. 100 p. m.
Provident Fund—Deduction per month at Rs. 8 per cent.; University contribution per month at Rs. 12 per cent.
Applications should reach the undersigned as soon as possible and must be made in the prescribed form which can be had from the undersigned.

G. M. D. SUFI,
Registrar,
C19169 University of Delhi.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3001 of 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 27th day of July, 1923.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V, rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8, and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(1) Bai MEHERBAI, widow and administratrix of Maneckji Shapurji Katrak, and (2) Bai MEHERBAI, widow and administratrix of Jehangirji Dinshawji Mistry, both of Bandra, Parsi Inhabitants, residing at Bandra ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

J. S. MEHTA & CO., of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business as Merchants at Parsi Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you, the abovenamed Defendants, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the Defendants may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 29,500 with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum from the date of the suit till judgment, costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. till payment, that it may be declared that the Plaintiffs have a lien on the said 20 bales of Turkey Red for payment of the same mentioned above, that one of the Plaintiffs or some other fit and proper person be appointed Receiver of the said 20 bales with authority to sell the said bales either by Public Auction or by private contract and to appropriate the net sale proceeds thereof towards satisfaction of the decretal amount and for further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 25th day of March 1924 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such question to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined, in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 4th day of August, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 4th day of August, 1923.
Messrs. UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C19171

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC and all concerned that our client PHIROZESHAW SHAPURJI SORABJI, (trading in the name of Nanabhoy and P. S. Sorabji) has DISSOLVED the partnership business of Dubashes of foreign naval ships which he was hithertofore carrying on in partnership with Dadabhoy Nanabhoy Jamsetji Dubash (trading as Nanabhoy Jamsetji Dubash) under the name, style and firm of Nanabhoy and P. S. Sorabjee as and from the 1st day of March, 1924, and henceforth our client Phirozeshaw Shapurji Sorabji will carry on the business of Dubashes alone in his own name and account.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1924.
MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.,
Attorneys for Phirozeshaw Shapurji Sorabji.
C19173

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 424 of 1924.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD., a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882, having its Registered Office at Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay, on behalf of themselves and other the creditors of the deceased Manilal Chhaganlal ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Bai KESHARBAI, widow of Manilal Chhaganlal, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing near Chowpaty, without the Fort of Bombay, as the heir and legal representative of the deceased Manilal Chhaganlal ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mulla on the 30th day of January, 1924, Notice under Order I, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, is hereby given that the Plaintiffs above-named have filed this suit on the 30th day of January, 1924, against the Defendant above-named in this Hon'ble Court on behalf of themselves and on behalf of all the creditors of the estate of Manilal Chhaganlal, deceased, praying as follows:—

(a) That the estate of the deceased Manilal Chhaganlal be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court.
(b) That for the aforesaid purpose all such accounts may be taken, inquiries made and directions given as to this Hon'ble Court may seem just and proper.
(c) That the Defendant as the heir and legal representative of the deceased may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the said sum of Rs. 4,046-3-3 with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 16th day of September, 1923, till judgment and thereafter at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.
(d) That it may be declared that the Plaintiffs are entitled to a charge or lien on the 200 shares of the Plaintiffs' Bank for the amount due to the Plaintiffs as mentioned in the plaint herein.
(e) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit some fit and proper person be appointed Receiver of the estate of the said deceased Manilal Chhaganlal with such powers as to this Hon'ble Court may seem proper.
(f) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit the Defendant be restrained by an order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from recovering the assets of the deceased.
(g) That the Plaintiffs' costs of this suit be provided for.
(h) That the Plaintiffs may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

And that the hearing of this suit has been fixed on the 7th day of April, 1924.

Dated this 28th day of February, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.
R. B. PATEL.

The 28th day of February, 1924.
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C19165

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 902 of 1910.
Application No. 1359/1923.

(1) Nomanbhai Mulla Lukmanji, (2) Salehbhai Mulla Lukmanji, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Shaikh Memon Street, and (3) Mulla Lukmanji Karimbhoy, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, at present residing Bhavnagar ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

(1) Abdul Hussein Ebrahimji, (2) Esufally Abdul Hussein Ebrahimji, (3) Kaderbhoy Abdul Hussein, (4) Taherbhoy Abdul Hussein, (5) Tyabbhai Abdul Hussein, (6) Esmail Abdul Hussein and (7) Ashmabai, daughter of Abdul Hussein, all being the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased defendant, Nimatbai ..... Defendants.

and

Messrs. Madhavji and Co., Attorneys of this Hon'ble Court, having their office at Eldon Road, within the Fort ..... Applicants.

To

1. Abdul Hussein Ebrahimji,
2. Tyabbhai Abdul Hussein,
3. Esmail Abdul Hussein,

The Defendants abovenamed.

Notice under O. XXI, R. 22, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O. XXI, R. 22, of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person or by Advocate or Attorney of this Court before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 20th day of March, 1924, at 11-15 in the forenoon, to show cause why the Order made against you on the 24th day of July, 1920, in the above suit should not be executed against you for balance of costs due thereunder.

Dated this 10th day of November, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 10th day of November, 1923.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
The Applicants.
C19166

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 3652 OF 1923.

TAR MAHOMED HAJI ALEI MAHOMED, of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort. ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

MOOSA HAJI CASAM, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Pydhowni, outside the Fort. ... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 23rd day of January, 1924, it was ordered that the abovenamed defendant do pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 10,115 for arrears of rent and further compensation at the rate of Rs. 717-8-0 per month from 1st October, 1923, until possession is given.
AND WHEREAS by a warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 25th day of January, 1924, the following moveable property was attached viz., 91 buffaloes and 3 tubs.
NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the warrant of sale of moveable property, dated the 18th day of February, 1924, put up for sale by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 24th day of March, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) and on the following days in the Stables at No. 3, Haines Road, without the Fort, the moveable property aforesaid, or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs of this and previous execution together with Sheriff's poundage.
Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.
For further information, application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 4th day of March, 1924.
ISHWARDAS LUKHMIDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & Co.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys. 19172

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for Mr. Killachand Dewchand and on account and at the risk of the Insolvent Hiralal Maganlal, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on FRIDAY, the 14th inst. sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, Jewellery such as:—Diamond and ruby pendant, earrings, Diamond and rubby Valli, loose Diamond 347 pieces about 41 Rati, Diamond and ruby necklace, etc., Rings such as—Diamond Rose, Diamond and Ruby Rose, Diamond and Rubby Hoopring, Diamond and Ruby Marquis Ring, Diamond and cats eye Rings, Diamond, Gipsey ring, etc., etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DHOBI TALAO, KNOWN AS ADAMJI PIRBHOY MARKET.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, exercising the power of sale contained in the deed of mortgage, dated 21st April, 1922 and with the consent and concurrence of the Receiver appointed in suit No. 433 of 1923 (Alibhai Adamji Peerbhoy vs. Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on MONDAY, the 31st inst. sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.
All that piece or parcel of Freehold land containing 2678 square yards or thereabouts situate on the South side of New Sonapur Lane together with the buildings standing thereon known as the Adamji Peerbhoy Market bearing Collector's New Survey No. 162 and Municipal Taxes under C Ward Nos. 2816 (2), 2817 (2), 2810 (2), 2819(2), 2820 (3), 2821-2822, 2814-15, 2413 Lohar Street No. 3A-4A; 5A-6A, 7B, 362, 364, 360 and 3 Trinity and Lohar Street Nos. 33, and 1-3-5-7, and bounded on the North by the said Sonapur Lane, on the South partly by the property of Borah Karimbhoy Alibhoy and partly by the land forming part of public passage presently mentioned, on the East by Trinity Chapel Street and on the West by the said public passage.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co. or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY OF THE BEERSAIN ALUMINIUM WORKS AT VIRLE PARLE FACTORY.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver in Suit No. 5071 of 1923 (Ramkuver vs. Beersain) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 24th inst at 5 p.m. sell by Public Auction, at the Virle Parle Factory.
Screw cutting lathe, pulleys, vices, Thada cutting lathes, die punchings, press and die punch lot of cast iron, cupboards, water cart tank, pavement stones, safe on stand, rubber pump pairs of scales, gunny bags, circle cutting machine, stamp punching maching, galvanised tanks, motor car scales weights, etc.
The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BHOOSARI MOHOLLA OR BALOO SARANG STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Dawoodbhoy Mohamedally Khokhawala under the power of sale reserved under the Indenture of mortgage dated the 8th August, 1922, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESday the 9th proximo sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following:—
All that piece or parcel of land of the Fazandari tenure situate on the East side of Bhoosari Moholla or lane otherwise called Baloo Sarang Street, in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 121 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No.—, New No.—, Old Survey No.—, New Survey No. 2083 and cadastral survey No. 582 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 157—159 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by sweeper's passage on or towards the West by the Baloo Sarang Street aforesaid on or towards the South by the property of Ahmedally Cumruddin and on or towards the North by the property of Dhobi Jaoma Mahomed and now of Abdulally Thaverbhoy.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co. or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 11th March 1924.

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AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Apollo Street.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT GIRGAUM OPPOSITE THE PORTUGUESE CHURCH.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Mr. Pirojshaw Framji Pavri and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th March, 1916, and made between Santaram Bakrishna and Anantram Santaram of the one part and Dadabhai Rajbhai Baria and others of the other part and in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 3rd February, 1919, and made between the said Bakrishna Santaram of the one part and Dadabhai Rajbhai Baria and others of the other part and in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 19th August 1920, and made between the said Santaram Bakrishna and Anantram Santaram of the one part and Maganlal Bhoabhoy of the other part and the three Indentures of Transfer of Mortgage all bearing date 15th May, 1923, and executed between the said Dadabhai Rajbhai Baria and others and Framroz Hormusji Pavri and his wife Pirojbai of the other part and in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 19th August 1920, and made between the said Santaram Bakrishna and Anantram Santaram of the one part and Maganlal Bhoabhoy of the other part and the three Indentures of Transfer of Mortgage all bearing date 15th May, 1923, and executed between the said Dadabhai Rajbhai Baria and others and Framroz Hormusji Pavri and his wife Pirojbai of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the risk and on account of the Mortgagors, the said Santaram Bakrishna and Anandram Santaram the undermentioned property at the premises on THURSDAY, the 6th day of March, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the French Tax commune situate at Girgaum Road without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 651 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 31-146 New Nos. C/229 to 232, 1362 1833, 133, 1396, 1395 and A/1338 Old Survey Nos. 149-150 and New Survey No. 1/B 89/8, Cadastral Survey Nos. 1463 Girgaon division together with the dwelling house and all buildings thereon and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. B1 Street No. 586 and all buildings thereon and bounded on or towards the North by the Girgaum Road, on or towards the South by the property of Shivshanker Balkrishna, on or towards the East by the common passage and beyond that by the property of Vasudeo Balkrishna and on or towards the West by a passage and beyond that by the property of Damsey Padamsey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Mr. Pirojshaw Framji Pavri at their office at Graham Building Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE MORTGAGOR IN THE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT PULLGALLI, DOCTOR STREET.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will on SATURDAY, the 15th day of March, 1924 at 4-0 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Dana Fatta and Co. and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mahomedally Hyderally Alamji, under the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 2nd day of September 1922, made between the Mortgagor of the one part and Kapurchand Dana, Samnaji Kupaji, Otmal Danaji and Sakalchand Dana doing business under the name style and firm of Messrs. Dana Fatta and Co., the right, title and interest of the said Mortgagor in the undermentioned properties.

THE SCHEDULE.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or Government tenure containing by admeasurement 1b and 3.3 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. New No. 8/6 Old Survey No. 1127 and New Survey No. 4426 and Cadastral Survey No. 4426 together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 7045 and Street Nos. 251-253 all which premises are situate at and on the East side of Doctor Street in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on the East by sweepers passage, on the West by Doctor Street on the North by the property of Sheikh Padu bin Zainuddin and on the South by the property of Abdualy Ebrahimji.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of quit and Ground Rent tenure containing by admeasurement 140 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1384 New No. 8547 Old Survey No. 1126 and New Survey No. 4415 and Cadastral Survey No. 4225 together with the messuages tenements or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 7047 and Street Nos. 245-247-249 all which premises are situate at Doctor Street and are bounded on the East by Sheds belonging to Borah Mosque on the West by the said Doctor Street on the South by the property of Mahomedalli Abdulally Bakri and on the North by a Shed belonging to Mahomedan Masjid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office in Yusuf Building Church Gate Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

J.S. MODY & CO
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th March, 1924.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 13, Hummum Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 3,000 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Under instructions from Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., as Agents of s.s. "Piave" Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 11th March, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Colaba Sassoon Dock on account of the concerned the undermentioned damaged Cotton.

Ex. S. S. "PIAVE."

About 3,000 Bales stated to be High Class Stapled Cotton Shipped by Messrs. Ralli Bros. Volkart Bros. Tata: The Japan Cotton Trading The Bombay Coy., Ltd. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. The Toyo Menka Kuisha and others.

The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchaser.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Fancy Fete and Exhibition
IN AID OF
Poor Parsee Housing Fund
From 22nd March to 29th March 1924
at
PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA

Unique Opportunity for Exhibiting and Selling Trade Articles.

A Trade Section has been opened in the most prominent and attractive part of the Fete and a few stalls are available for exhibiting and selling trade articles. Prices will be offered for the best decorated stalls.

For charges and full particulars, please see Lady Jehangir or Mr. H. Pastakia at the office of the above between 11-0 A.M. and 1-0 P.M.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 9-30 p.m.
ESPINOSA'S GAIETY REVUE CO.
O! LADY O!
CINEMA AT 6-30 p.m.
"SILAS MARNER."

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.
"PENROD"
Featuring Freckles Berry.

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"LOVE."
Featuring Louise Glaum.
A Pathe Colour Production.

Bombay's Best Feature-House
NOVELTY CINEMA
'Phone No. 40106.
Corner of Grant Road and Lamington Road.
PRESENTS TO-NGHT AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
MAE MURRAY
The Entire World's Sweetheart in
"DANGER GO SLOW"
WITH
Lonchaney & Jackmulhall
A ROBERT LEONARD PRODUCTION EXTRAORDINARY!
One Week more Owing to Public Demand!
"The Mahatma's Miracle"
Daily 4 Shows—5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.
THE BEST PROGRAMME IN THE TOWN.
For Bookings of the 'Mahatma's Miracle' please apply to—
The Deccan Pictures Corporation, C/o Novelty Cinema, Bombay.

IMPERIAL
THIS WEEK & LAST WEEK
Presents
RAJA HARISCHANDRA
LOOK OUT—NEXT WEEK
Kohinoor Super Production
GULBAKAVLI
Daily: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3-30 p.m.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

YOUR HOROSCOPE
LIFE READING—For one year in monthly details, Rs. 2. General whole Life Reading, Rs. 5. Whole Life Reading in details, Rs 8. Information required—Date of birth and time (year, month, day and hour of birth) or copy of Horoscope. Testimonials from all quarters.
One year's weekly predictions for Businessmen, Rs. 8. Apply to:—
B. R. SREENIVASAYYA,
Oil Mill Street, MYSORE.

APPLY WITH 2 ANNA STAMP
FOR NEW YEAR'S PICTORIAL
WALL CALENDAR
TO HAKIM MASHAR RAHAMAN
Post Box 6702, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 10.

S S Glegorm Castle, Gilbert, Southampton.
S S Sierra Omerana, Myell, Durban.
S S Crostafels, Knappe, Hamburg.
S S Elysia, Kinnard, Liverpool.
S S City of Simla, Parker, Liverpool.
S S Surada, Brooks, Rangoon.
S S Sultania, Miryless, Rangoon.
S S Manela, Maples, London.

DEPARTURE.

March 10.

S S Hakodate Maru, Tukahashi, Kobe.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Alpine Range for Rangoon.
Steamer Vindelia for Rangoon.
Steamer Crostafels for Hamburg.
Steamer Elysia for Liverpool.
Steamer Karapara for Durban.

S S Sierra Omerana:—The steamer Sierra Omerana, 2074 tons, Captain A Myell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, with a cargo of coal.

S S Crostafels:—The Hansa Line steamer Crostafels, 2020 tons, Captain L. Knappe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Elysia:—The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, 4211 tons, Captain J Kinnard, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Simla:—The City Line steamer City of Simla, 8408 tons, Captain F W Parker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Surada:—The B I S N Company's steamer Surada, 3382 tons, Captain G Brooks arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice and timber.

S S Sultania:—The Persian Gulf S N Company's steamer Sultania, 2758 tons, Captain J G Miryless, arrived in harbour yesterday fro mRangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Manela:—The B I S N Company's steamer Manela, 5041 tons, Captain S B Maples, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo.

S S Hakodate Maru:—The N Y Kaisha's steamer Hakodate Maru, 5226 tons, Captain S Tukahashi, sailed yesterday from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and 4 passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

MONDAY, 10TH MARCH 1924.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Surada 3387 N F, N F, M M & Co.
2 Caledonia 3430 London 15/3, M M & Co.
3 Castalia 4083 Liverpool 12/3 Graham Co.
5 City of Simla 5342 Kobi, 17/3 K N & Co.
6 Trifels 3768 Hamburg 20/3 Graham and Co.
7 Ct. Valencia 4598 L'pool, 16/3 K N Co.
10 Karapara 3772 Durban, 19/3 M M & Co.
11 Alps Maru 4862 Kobe, 12/3 O S Kaisha.
11 Elysia 4062, L'pool, 29/3 Graham & Co.
12 Soudan 4218, N F, N F, M M & Co.
15 Aquliea 4207 Genoa 15/3 L. Triestino.
16 Genoa 3920 Dunkirk 20/3 O S Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Bandra 1877, P Gulf, 12/3, M M & Co.
6 Hindoo 3167 Kobi 16-3, J F and Co.
7 Dara 3083 Mauritius 18/3 T M & Co.
9 Ct. Macbean 3082 C. Ports, N F J F & Co.
10 & 11 Mirzapore 4135 Kobe N.F. M M and Co.
10 & 11 Crostafels 3980 Kobi Ports, N.F., Graham and Co.
12 & 14 Jeddah 2123 Jeddah 8/3, T M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Pasha 3196 Cal 12/3 T M and Co.
B Bengal Maru, 3231 Kobe, 18/3 N Y Kaisha.
C & R Hakadate Maru 5254 Japan 11/3 N Y Kaisha.
D & E Dunslaw 13 and 14/3 Graham and Co. Dunkirk 14/3 Graham and Co.
Piave 4634, N F, Graham and Co.
P Shuja 3112 Jeddah N.F. T M and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 14th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Devanha due about 21st March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 28th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 4th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 11th April Agent P and O S N Co.
Delta due about 18th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 2nd May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 9th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 16th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 23rd May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 30th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 6th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 13th June, Agents P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 20th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 27th June, Agents P and O S N Co.
China due about 4th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 11th July Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 18th July, Agents P and O S N C.
Mongolia due about 25th July, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Domala due about 14th March, Agent B I S N Co.
Mashobra due about 28th March Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Karachi due about 29th March, Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 5th April, Agent W and A Graham and Co.
City of Paris due about 19th April, Agents K N Co.
Massilia due about 23rd April, Agent W. and A Graham Co.
City of Nagpore due about 9th April, Agent, K N Co.
Clan Maclean due about 9th March Agent J. F Co.
Circassia due about 11th May Agent W and A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 30th May Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 30th May Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 9th June Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Evansville due about 6th March, Agent K N Co.
Elyspia due about 22nd June, Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of Venice (not fixed) Agent K N Co.
City of Hongkong due about 16th June Agent K N Co.
City of Karachi due about 28th July Agent K N Co.
City of Cairo due about 28th July Agent K N Co.
City of Valencia due about 18th August Agent K N Co.

EXPORTS.

March 10.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—45 bales goats hair, H E Rahimanbhoy; 20 bales wool L Ramam; 17 bales wool, C Ramanrup; 14 bales wool, K Esmail.

S S Castalia for Marseilles:—222 cwt. colonji seed, M Thadhani and Co.

S S Castalia for New York:—3 bales silk waste E Bozel and Co.

S S Caledonia for London—18 bales goat skin, H E Rahimanbhoy; 26 bales cow hides H N and H Esmi; 15 bales cow hides A. Abdulla and Co., 45 bales Goat skin, A. Abdulla and Co., 300 cwt entry pickles, D D Framji and Co., 70 cwt country chutney, D D Framji and Co. 105 bales hemp, T Dawoodbhoy and Co., 380 cwt ginger, Virji and Co., 100 bales hemp, D M Doongaji; 9 bundles fox skins, J S Narag and Sons, 7 bundles fox skin, H V Ebrahimoff, 20 packages weaving apparel Thos Cook and Sons, 2 cwt sardinoms S. Gordhan and Co.

S S Trifels for Hamburg:—60 bales cotton fly, H E Bode, 12 cases cardamums, R S Tata and Co; 100 cwt sandlewood, D Nathoo; 55 bales cotton Arjun Khimji; 100 bales hemp, D M Doongaji;

S S Trifels for Antwerp:—55 bales cotton, A Khimji; 150 bales hemp, D E Khan and Co.;

S S Trifels for Bremen:—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Trifels for Copenhagen:—/ cases card mans, R S Tata and Co.

S S Trifels for Rotterdam:—23 bales wool (for carpets) Suanji Mal; 440 cwt goat skins, Charles Booth and Co. 55 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co.

S S Aquelia for Genoa:—2602 cwt linseed, Goris Ld. 8 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 26 bales silk waste, E Bossi and Co., 1500 cwt. linseed, Volkart Bros.

S S City of Genova for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas; 110 bales cotton raw B Gordhandas; 110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton raw, E Spinner and Co.

S S Hindoo for Gottenburg:—110 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co.

S S City of Simla for Liverpool:—50 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co.

S S Greathead for Hull:—50 bales hemp, S. Permanand; 2002 cwt myrobollams, P. Mathradas and Co., 4000 cwt. rape seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Fern Moor for Dunkirk:—2750 tons manganese ore, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Soudan for Hongkong:—300 bales cotton G M Tdist, C Bomanji and Co., 746 bales cotton, G M Twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

S S Soudan for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw, Sassoon J. David and Co., 900 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Bengal Maru for Kobe:—30 cases aniline dyes, The National Aniline and Chemical Co. Ld. 2 barrel aniline dyes, The National Aniline and Chemical Co. Ld.

S S Hakodate Maru for Shanghai:—26 cases Indian butter, C Creamery and Dairy Form, 300 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha Ld.; 100 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. 10 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Hakodate Maru for Osaka:—20 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Hakodate Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw, Y K Kaisha Ld. 220 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton T Co.; 66 bales cotton raw Sazuki and Co.

S S Hakodate Maru for Moji:—200 bales cotton raw, Y K Kaisha Ld.

S S Alps Maru for Kobe:—72 bales cotton raw, N Fattehlly, 500 bales cotton raw, Voll kart Bros.; 200 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Alps Maru for Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Alps Maru for Nagaya:—700 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Alps Maru for Moji:—100 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Mirzapore for Osaka:—800 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Mirzapore for Moji:—800 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe:—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

March 10.

S S Trifels from Antwerp. Agents W and A Graham and Co.:—115 cases washing blue, 56 crats marble pain tiles, 17 crates earthenware tiles, 20 cases envelopes, 100 d bags soda ash, 40 cask dyes paste, 610 kegs dyes paste, 320 kegs dyes dry, 237 cases dyes dry, 941 cases dyeing material, 891 casks dyeing material 287 drums dyeing material, 300 kegs hydrosulphite of soda, 214 cases aniline colour, 89 bales aniline colour, 126 barrel dry aniline colour, 50 cases slab, 103 pieces carbolic cv linder, 15 cases sterilized cream, 350 condenced milk, 50 cases sugar.

S S More from Bankoek via Colombo. Agents F F Campbells and Co.—356 pieces teak square, 66362 pieces teak scantling 7823 bundles teak scantling, 78 bundles teak boards, 261 pieces teak boards, 222 pieces teak short planks, 548 bundles yong buttons, 12 bales raw silk.

S S Colaba from Busrah. Agents British India S N Co.:—8808 tons coal more or less.

S S Vasna from Busrah. Agents British India S N Co. Ld.:—12 bundles s/c gold coins, 1 Tin s/c gold coins, 2 packages s/c gold coins, 5 bundles s/c silver coins, 2065 baskets wet dates, 362 bundles skin dates 15 Nongs empty gas cylinder.

S S Hindoo from Hull. Agents.—James Finlay and Co.:—17 bales cottons, 28 cases cottons, 11 cases cigarettes, 1348 cases paint, 20 drums paint, 5606 barrels alum, 88 cases dry colour, 505 drums turp subst. 77 cases oil varnish, 104 cases cycles, 45 cases washing blue, 270 cases colour, 26 casfs colour, 31 bales wool, 200 drums sofgnum, 2100 drum disinfectant fluid, 178 cases disinfectant fluid, 29 cases cod liver oil, 450 loose buffers, 233 loose joists, 133 drums water paint, 100 cask whitting 108 cases metal polish, 20 drums oil paint, 3123 drums linseed oil.

S S War-effindoo from Miri. Agents W and A Graham and Co. Ld.:—3300 tons liquid fuel in bulk.

"THE SANYAS'S BOWL."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your issue of last Thursday contains a letter from a certain correspondent of Matunga, in reply to a letter of mine, published in your paper. The contents of the letter show the ignorance of the writer. He says "Swamiji is collecting the fund on behalf of the Arya Samaj." I would like to know from whence did he receive this revelation? Swamiji never made known this secret fact. His speeches and statements never suggested this thing. I, therefore, contend that the writer is misinformed.

I cannot understand the logic of the correspondent that the Khilafat Fund stands on the same footing as the Untouchability Fund. It seems that the Matunga writer does not see any difference between aim and means. Again, the Khilafat Committee is an independent recognized body. It collects funds for the poor Turks and to help the Angora Government. It would have been better for the correspondent to keep silent instead of showing his own ignorance and of writing irrelevant things.—Yours, etc.,

ISMAIL AHMAD.

DEFICIT BUDGET AGAIN.

SIR PURSHOTAMDAS' BUDGET SPEECH.

Speaking on the Budget in the Legislative Assembly, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas in the course of his speech said:—

Regarding the Military side, I do not wish to say anything more in view of what His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has said to the House. I hope His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be able to go further than what the Inchcape Committee themselves have said, and that he will not rest satisfied with what he has been able to do till now; because I do not think it is a secret, and I am sure he will not mind it if I say, that as far as my opinion is concerned I think the Retrenchment Committee handled His Excellency's Department with very great consideration indeed (Mr. H. S. Gour: Too great consideration).

Sir, the Budget of 1923-24 estimated a surplus of 81 lakhs. The revised figures of 1923-24 show a deficit of 33 lakhs. Just as there is a falling off in the item of revenue, similarly there is a corresponding falling of more or less in the total on the expenditure side. But in the revised figures put before us I see that there is a surplus balance shown of 206 lakhs. This, as the House knows, is due to what is called a windfall. Now, I thought that a windfall was a thing which came in unexpectedly which fell as it were from the wind, which you did not know until you saw it fall and which took you by surprise. May I ask the Hon'ble the Finance Member if the item that classes as a windfall is an item that he did not see in the accounts before now, is an item which has not been there for some time now? If it has been there, I think at any rate windfall is not the name for it; it may be a windfall as far as this house is concerned, but certainly it is not one as far as the Finance Department is concerned. (The Hon. Sir Basil Blackett: It is) Then I would really ask him why it was that this windfall was not used to avoid what was looked upon as a crisis last year. I do not ask him that because I am told that an Hon. Member in the other House asked him a question and he has replied to it I have not been able to get at the reply so far, but if as far as my information goes the Hon. the Finance Member has given a reply to it elsewhere, I am quite prepared to wait for it, because it is not going to make any difference whether we call it a windfall or not; nor would it make the last year's crisis any the better if we get any further explanation from the Hon'ble the Finance Member to-day. I certainly feel that it is not a windfall in as much as the Finance Member knew where it was. The fact appears to me to be this: that till this year he did not want to utilise that amount. This year he has made up his mind; perhaps he has some reasons for it; this year at any rate he wishes that the Indian Budget should be relieved up to that amount.

Now, Sir, the disposal of that appears to me to be a rather new process. He suggests that two crores of this £3½ millions (which converted at 1-4d. is about 42 crores of rupees) should be retained awaiting the decision of the Privy Council in connection with that suit about the Customs Duty on imports by Railways. Now, there is no question that if that suit goes against us the Government will have to refund the duty; but I really wonder Sir, whether the import duty in various Government Departments including the Railways, was not, more or less in the shape of a transfer entry in the books; for after all do not the Railways mainly already belong to the State? Let us take it that the Government lose the case. Suppose the Railways get these two crores. Are they going to keep it? Is not the Finance Department going to get it out of the Railways? Have you not guaranteed them a minimum interest. I feel and I would very much like to hear from the Hon'ble the Finance Member if I am wrong—that most of these two crores ought to come back from the Railways to the Government. When a Government Department or even a Railway pays customs duty it only means taking from one Government account in the Imperial Bank and putting it into another. Of course, I admit there is a little difference in the Railways, where there is a privately owned railway or where there is an Indian state-owned Railway. But I feel that most of these two crores should come back to us from the Railway Department. I admit that fifteen or twenty lakhs, subject to any figure that the Finance Member may give us, may be reduced from these two crores, but most of it is coming back to us.

The next item is 25 lakhs for gratuities. Nobody, I am sure, will grudge these gratuities being given to people who may have suffered although I am sure this House would like to know the category of the claimants to these gratuities.

The last is the disposal of the balance of 244 lakhs. With regard to this the Finance Member says in paragraph 22 of his speech:—

"The remainder of the surplus, estimated at present at approximately 244 lakhs, will be applied automatically to a reduction or avoidance of new borrowing for capital expenditure".

I should have thought that even though many of us might like this windfall to be shared by some new industry or by some new institution here, this perhaps is the best method of using the amount which has been there for years. If the Hon'ble the Finance Member had credited it straightaway under the head of debts, I could have understood it, but he credits it in the current year's accounts and we have a surplus budget there—but after all that may be increased or decreased according as the financial returns for the current year turn out. I, therefore, feel Sir, that to say that the current year's revised estimates show a surplus of 206 crores is hardly correct. Let us keep the current year's accounts separately on their own merits. Take all this what you call windfall to the reduction of debt barring of course the 25 lakhs gratuities for I feel that with this amount in the budget what may happen and what is very likely to happen—it all depends ultimately on how the final figures turn out—is that some credit may be taken again out of this amount which has not been earned in the right sense of the word. I would only in passing, therefore, say that if as the Hon'ble the Finance Member says, the balance is to be taken to the account for the reduction or the avoidance of new borrowings for capital expenditure, it should be so credited forthwith and the current year's accounts be kept as they are with the result that they show a genuine revenue and expenditure I feel that if that is done, then this amount of 2.44 crores ought to appear in paragraph three of the explanatory note regarding reduction or avoidance of debt. There is a slight difference in the figures given by the Hon'ble the Finance Member in paragraph 21 of his speech and in paragraph 3 of the explanatory Note to the current year's budget. That difference is due to the fact that he is taking the whole amount of 2.44 millions in his speech while he is taking it in the explanatory note he almost his Department is taking it in the explanatory note partly at 1-4d. and partly at 1.44d. Now I do not think that for the purposes of the Budget it is necessary to go into fractions of a penny in your [illegible] rate. Indeed, I know every farthing means a huge amount: if I remember it right the figure given here is about 44 lakhs only you may say that every 1/40th would mean 11 lakhs, and when the house is asked to save even a hundred rupees, that would be perhaps a correct way of doing. I submit that for a budget which runs into figures of more than 200 crores a little margin up the sleeve of the Hon'ble the Finance Member would be the right thing, and not cutting it very fine to the extent of 1/4 of a penny here and there. I therefore feel—and I have the authority of my constituency in saying so—that the best method would be to base the budget on the basis of 1-4d. and not to go into fractions of a penny.

IS THE ERA OF DEFICIT BUDGET GONE?

Then Sir, the 1924-25 figures are submitted and it looks as if the budget is a balanced budget. I wish I could have joined the Hon'ble Members whom I heard this morning and earlier this afternoon in offering my congratulations to the Hon'ble the Finance Member on the era of deficit budgets having gone, I am afraid, even though I should very much like to do the same I cannot in fact offer my congratulations to the Hon'ble the Finance Member. But I am sure he will realise that if there is anybody in this House who sympathises with him very sincerely on the necessity of again having had to submit a deficit budget, surely I would not rank next to anybody. It is in this spirit, therefore, that I proposed to put before the House my views, as to why I consider that the budget, which he has put before the House is not a surplus Budget, but is a deficit budget. It is a deficit budget in as much as it is not a budget which on the expenditure side is counter-balanced by pure revenue receipts from the revenue side. I submit that the Hon'ble the Finance Member has again had to use those same emergency receipts for which legislation had to be brought into effect and I hope that he will agree with me when I say that it is not a surplus budget, but that it is a deficit budget.

In the Budget of the coming year, the Hon'ble the Finance Member has included very nearly five crores of rupees as receipts from the Gold Standard Reserve in excess of 40 millions and the major part of what is shown under currency receipts, for interest on Paper currency reserve. Now the inclusion in the revenue side of interest on Paper Currency Reserve can only be done if the House passes the Finance Bill for I am sure my colleagues in this House will remember that this is a special emergency power given to Government by this House, and it has to come back to the house for renewal whenever it is necessary. I said I would sympathise with the Hon'ble the Finance Member in his present position, I say it again that there has been great extravagance, or if you like to put it the other way, there have been circumstances beyond the control of the Government which have brought about these great deficits, am sure my Hon'ble friend Sir Basil Blackett himself is very anxious to bring about a balance. My only point is that this budget should have been made up in the same as the last year's budget was made up, and I would refer the Hon'ble the Finance Member to the particular paragraph in his speech last year paragraph 77—wherein he distinctly said "This is the deficit against the deficit. I will take the excess of the gold standard reserve over 40 millions and the interest on Paper Currency reserve and thus balance the budget." This year there is only one sentence in paragraph 62 of his speech, and that I think is mainly responsible, for the Hon'ble the Finance Member surmising and coming to the conclusion that this is a real surplus budget. In paragraph 62 of his speech the Hon'ble the Finance Member says:—"All things considered we are justified in regarding the surplus of 3.36 crores as a real surplus". Now, I submit that, in order to arrive at a surplus like this, you have got to get credit from what has been recognised before now by various finance members, and what I am sure was recognised by the Hon'ble Sir Basil Blackett himself last year, that as long as you have got to rely upon this House passing the Finance Bill enabling you to credit the interest on paper currency reserve, as long as you have got to rely also on the excess in the Gold Standard Reserve over forty millions, I submit that this cannot be called a surplus budget nor can it be called a budget which relies for its revenue only on genuine receipts, and not what I may say with all deference, on mere paper entries.

"CATHOLIC CHARITIES."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your correspondent has done well to draw attention to the charities, conducted by His Grace the Most Rev. A. Goodier, and the Right Reverend Monsigner L. C. Fera, being liable to confusion; something should be done to remove the confusion. Apart from the confusion caused, one is pestered by demands, off and on now on behalf of the prelate, now on behalf of that. One cannot resist the solicitations made, and feels obliged to give something though one is himself hard-up. The position in Bombay is quite anomalous, two prelates operating in one and the same place. The Bishop of Damaun is a nominee of the Portuguese Government, which Government has undertaken to provide schools etc., why should not the Portuguese Government meet the wants of the people? Why do not the Portuguese prelates draw on their Government? I am respectfully of opinion that peace and good understanding would soon be established, if the indigenous inhabitants of Bombay, Salsette, and Bassein with their churches were separated from the diocese of Damaun. Since Goans have not petitioned for their separation from the diocese of Damaun or for the abolition of the Portuguese patronage, they might, whether they go as Portuguese or British subjects, remain where they are.—Yours, etc., etc.,

PAX.

March 8.

COUNTERFEITING COIN AT KALYAN

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, March 8.

The two Mussulmans of Nowedans, Ashakalli Ajladalli and Hazrat Mahomed who had been charged before Mr. K. B. Vasudeo, Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, with counterfeiting coin at Kalyan under circumstances already reported in the "Chronicle" have been convicted and sentenced. No. 1 two years' and No. 2 to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

COMMERCIAL.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

PIECEGOODS AND YARN.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 20.

There have been periods during the past week when it has almost seemed as if, in spite of the manifold difficulties of the situation, business was about to develop on broader lines. Business was actually done more freely on Monday after the rally in the cotton markets, and even on Friday, when many merchants were withdrawing bids (already low) for staple fabrics, odd lines were booked. Generally, however, the results of the week are quite as unsatisfactory as those of its predecessor, and the position to-day is that, while many buyers want our goods but will not pay a reasonable price, others are deterred from entering into transactions by the nervous tone which prevails in the futures market.

At this morning's opening the see-saw proceedings of the past few days were repeated, and American May futures had lost about 1½ d. from last Wednesday. The fall in Egyptian March contracts is about the same. These lapses are fully reflected in yarn rates when these are tested by firm offers, and cloth prices in some descriptions have suffered considerable shrinkage. Yet the merchants are not tempted, and beyond modest transactions in sized shirtings and in greys for the China markets and in dhoties, prints, and cambrics for Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi, the week has been little better than a blank one so far as staples are concerned for the Far Eastern outlets. Poplins, brocades, voiles and sateens have continued to receive attention from both Eastern and Western markets, but in view of the distinctly cheerful China mail advices, indicating probable extensive buying after the China New Year, the results must again be described as exceedingly disappointing.

At the same time inquiries for prices continue abundant from all sources, and it is made clear that a period of stability would produce a more extensive demand from Singapore, Java, Egypt, the Levant, and South America.

No perceptible improvement in the yarn market can be reported, although at one time it appeared that some sellers of American cops and beams had come to the conclusion that, as the short-time proposals were likely to be adopted, it would be folly to go on sacrificing their production at the ruinous rates bid. Unanimity is still lacking, however, and weak sellers are found in many sections of the market. The outstanding exception is that which deals with the finer Egyptian qualities.

JUTE.

DUNDEE, February 20.

One of the chief topics of conversation among merchants here continues to be the depression in jute yarns. The output for some time has been far in excess of the demand, and it is a question of how the two branches of the trade can be brought into more proportionate relation. It may be that spinning will have to be steadied down, which will not be to the advantage of the employees. Recently the trade have taken the view that during so dull a period the only way of securing sufficiently large profits is by reducing costs through increased output. The position is complicated. Offers for orders at a minimum figure have increased considerably, and there seems no chance of yarns rising. By many it is felt strongly that there is no other way out than to limit the production of yarn. The Spinners' Association have met, but the meeting was adjourned to allow members to consider this course.

Jute cloth offers a striking contrast. Large orders are being placed for hessians, bagging, and sacking, and the order-books are full, at excellent prices, for at least two months, while more substantial orders are expected.

Prices: First mark actuals, February-March, £29.10s.; red SCC actuals, £27: Daisee 2, £28.10s.; Daisee 3, £26. Jute yarns; 8lb. cops, 4.25d. (2s. 10d.), 8lb. sacking chains, 4.38d. (4 3/8d. 8lb. hessian chains, 5d. Chested hessians, 10por. 10oz., 40in., 3.88d. (3 7-8d.) 8oz., 40in., 3.13d. (3 1/8d) per yard.

OILS AND OILSEEDS.

HULL, February 20.

The offerings of linseed oil for prompt and February delivery are very small, and prices have again hardened to £48. 10s. for spot and £46 for month (naked). A fair business for May, August, and September-December delivery is reported. Cotton oils likewise exhibit a firmer tone, crude Egyptian opening the week at £44 and soap-makers' grade of refined at £46. 10s. All other vegetable oils are firm. Castor oil (first pressure) has been advanced to £62 (barrels free).

In the oilseed section, linseed on passage has been in moderate request, and £18 17s. 6d. and £18. 10s. has been paid for new Plate January-February loading. Egyptian cottonseed is easier, black offering at £13 10s. and Sakellaridis at £12. 5s. February. Little or no interest is shown in soya beans, values being above buyers' ideas here. Rapeseed is steady but crushers are not in the market.

COAL.

CARDIFF, February 20.

Influenced by well-filled order-books and the fact that unsold supplies are limited for the next three weeks, the firmness of the market is well sustained. The dockers' strike, however, has caused both buyers and sellers to be apprehensive of the early future, and in the prevailing uncertainty there is a disposition to mark time until the outlook assumes a less obscure appearance. Attention is concentrated on executing existing engagements, and new business proceeds slowly.

There is a steady demand from the Continent with the exception of Germany. Italy and the Near East are inquiring on a less active scale. There is a good demand from South America. The Egyptian State Railways have purchased only 50,000 tons of their recent 200,000 tons inquiry, balance being deferred for the present.

Admiralty large is firm and scarce for prompt, 30s. 31s. strongly demanded, and supplies available find ready buyers for spot shipments; second grades good at 29s.-30s. Dry coals are better at 28s. 6d. bests and 27s. ordinaries. Monmouthshires are well sold and fully steady at recent currencies; Black Vein 29s., Western Valleys 28s.-28s. 6d., Eastern 26s. 6d.-27s. 6d. All smalls are good and scarce at 23s. coking, 22s. 6d good bunkers and steams. Special foundry coke is steady and demand moderate. Furnace grades slow and weak. Patent fuel in fair demand and prices quite steady, 30s.-32s 6d.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Mar. 8
Conversion Loan	£ 75 1/8
5 1/2 per cent. Indin Loan	„ 10 1/8
4 per cent. Indian	„ 111

	London, Mar. 8.
Rents 3 per cent.	55 1/4
Berlin Cheques on London	
Bar Silver Spot	33 5/8
„ „ 2 months hence ..	33 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver—Indian buying steady	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.	
Interest day to day loans	1 5/8
Interest 7 days Market loans ..	2 1/8

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	New York, Mar. 8.
Demand Bills	426.12
	London, Mar. 8
Exchange on London in Paris ..	117.00
„ „ „ Germany	..
„ „ „ „ Italy	101.49
Stockholm	16.43
Christiania	32.73
Amsterdam	11.55
Switzerland	24.81
	Yesterdays.
Belgium	12775 131.00
Athens	26550 267.50

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Mar. 8.
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90..	£ 87 3/8—
Victory Bonds 4% ..	91 1/8— „
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	101— „
Consols 2 1/2%	55 1/2 „
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	45 „
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan]	64 1/2—
Govt. Securities 3% ..	55 1/2—

DISCOUNTS

	London, Mar. 8.
DISCOUNTS Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3 1/4
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/2
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st ..	4 1/4
„ „ „ 6 „ ..	4 3/8

GOLD.

	Bombay, Mar. 10.	
Steady :— 26—8—3		
Vaida Opening, Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Fagon 26—7—6	26—8—3	26—8—3
Chitar 26—7—0	26—8—3	26—8—3
Fagon 0—2—6		
Chitar 0—7—6		
Tone—Market Steady.		

SILVER.

	Bombay, Mar. 10.	
Steady :— 82—5—0		
Vaida. Opening.	Highest. Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Fagon 82—10—0		82—10—0
Chytar 83—1—0		83—1—0
Teji Mandi.		
Fagon 0—11—0		
Chyrar 1—7—0		
Tone—Market Steady.		

SHARES.

	London, Mar. 8.
Chartered Bank	£ 20
Hongkong	£ 128 ex Dvd.
National	£ 44
Eastern	£ 5 5/8
P. & O. Banking Corp. ..	12 1/2

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March. 10.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Mar. 8, 1924.

Cotton	15638 Bales
Wheat	4182 Cwts
Linseed	15139 „
Rape etc., ...	5110 „
Gingellyseed	831 „
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1749 „
Castorseed	5953 „
Rice	2916 „
Myrabollams	10842 „
Cottonseed	20007 „
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	2098 „
Juwar	1891 „
Masur	4383 „
Barley	349 „
Bajri	1476 „
Coal	3289 Tons.

RUBBER.

	London, Mar, 8
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Apr./May	11 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar.	13 1/4

Tone :—Moderate Business

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

March 10.

To-day Reuter reported 17 to 18 points up in old crops and 29 to 30 points in new crops in New York futures. At the opening the market declined on Wall St., and speculative selling but again is recovered on short covering. Liverpool has been reported 35 to 48 points lower. The market declined on scattered selling and lack of buying power.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co., cable under dated 8th instant as follows:—

"Weather unsettled cold wet predicted."

Owing to a moderate advance in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 555/- i.e., Rs. 2½ higher than Saturday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses, Shroffs and jobbers were buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 560/- scattered selling caused a decline and the market touched Rs. 558/- but again recovered to Rs. 562/- on prominent Bulls buying. On selling by jobbers the market gave way to Rs. 560/- at which rate the Bazar closed at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 557/- and sharply advanced to Rs. 564/- on Japanese and Commission Houses, Offices and Bull operators buying, and closed firm at the same rate.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 535/- and after fluctuating within a small range advanced to Rs. 537/- on shroffs buying closing at Rs. 535/ at 4 p.m. Whilst Oomra May opened at Rs. 543½ and went up to Rs. 546/-. Again going down to Rs. 544/- sharply advanced to Rs. 547/ on Commission Houses buying and closed at Rs. 545/- at 4 p.m. F.G. Bengal March and May were nominally quoted at Rs. 492/- and Rs. 500/- respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet on Saturday and the demand was very poor.

To-day's tenders are as folows:—

F. G. Bengal			Nil.
Fine Oomra Central	Provinces		
„ „ „	„ No. 1	100 Bs.	
„ „ „	„ No. 2	400 Bs.	
	Total	500 Bs.	

Total tenders up-to-date are as under:—

F. G. Bengal		1,800 Bs.
Fine Oomra Berar		900 Bs.
Fine Oomra Central	Provinces	
„ „ „	„ No. 1	1,000 Bs.
„ „ „	„ No. 2	1,900 Bs.
	Total	5,600 Bs.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS

6—30 P. M,
Bombay, Mar. 10.

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	564
Fully Good Bengal	March ..	494
Fully Good Bengal	May ..	502
Fine Oomra ..	March ..	540
Fine Oomra ..	May ..	550

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

March 10.

New York Market ,8th March, 1924.

Previous Close,	Delivery	Opening Prices,	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close
28.14	May	27.73—41	28.31	+1
27.60	July		27.78	+18
25.15	Oct,		25.44	+27
24.80	Dec,		25.10	+30

Telegraphic market advices: May highest 28.45, lowest 27.67, range .78 points. Speculative selling, Wall St. selling, stoploss orders being reached. Market rallied on week-end shorts covering and some replacing.

Liverpool Market, 6th March, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close
16.65	Mar.			16.17	—48
16.58	May.	16.30—28	16.19—30	16.11	—47
16.29	July.	16.01—28		15.86	—43
14.78	Oct,	14.50—28		14.42	—36
14.35	Jan.			14.00	—35
Egyptian,					
19.85	May			19.20	—65
18.87	Nov.			18.22	—65

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Scattered selling, small Saturday market, lack of buying power. Spot sales 4,000.

(2) May highest 16.32, lowest 16.10, range .22 points. Selling on action New York in Saturday market with lack of buying power.

Another of our Liverpool friends cabled us on the 8th instant as under:—

"Renewed bear activity. Narrow market."

	Liverpool, Mar. 8. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp...	500
„ „ Sales of East Indian ..	500
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid. Americans Spot Quiet ..	16.55
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels ..	20.25

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, Mar. 8,	
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..		6,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..		1000
„ Exports to Continent		20,000
Futures at New York ..		
„ „ „ May ..	28.31+17	
„ „ „ July ..	27.78+18	
„ „ „ October ..	25.44+32	
„ „ „ Dec.	25.10+30	
Spot Cotton at New York ..	28.30+15	
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	28.75	
Futures „ „ „ May	28.41+22	
„ „ „ „ July	27.58+23	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..		15 3/4
Silver foreign rated		64

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, Mar. 8 To-day's Price.
March	19.15—62
April	19.15—65
May	19.20—65
June	19.25—65
July	19.30—65
August	19.10—6
September	18 75—65
October	18.47—65
November	18.2?—65
December	18 22—65
January	18.17—65

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

	Liverpool, Mar. 8.
M. G. Bengal Good, ...	11.65
„ „ Fully Good	11.45
„ „ Fine	11.85
No. 1 Oomra, Good	11.75
„ „ „ Fully Good ..	12.25
„ „ „ Fine	12.75
M. G. Broach, Good	13.45
„ „ Fully Good	13.85
„ „ Fine	14.25
M. G. Scinde, Good	10.95
„ „ Fully Good	11.35
„ „ Fine	11.75

WHEAT

	London, Mar 8.
ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Sellers	44/3
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs F/M Paid Sellers	43 3
AUSTRALIAN F/M Paid Buyers ..	48/9
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Sellers ..	31/6
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. M/J Sellers	47/

Tone:—Firmly held but quieter owing to increased import tax.

Afloat to U. K.	29,90,000
Wheat Cargo Rozario Santa Fe. March paid	Feb. 63 1/2 lbs 45/
Wheat Cargo Barletta Russo 64 lbs Feb. Paid	44

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Mar. 10.
(6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	40 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	38 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	41 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 2 0	10 10 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	11 14 0	12 6 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	11 8 0	12 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	75 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	72 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	69 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	65 0 0	13 0 0
Poppyseed, White ..	12 8 0	13 4 0
Groundnuts	68 0 0	
Mowraseed	10 0 0	10 4 0
Barley	33 0 0	
Castorseed	73 0 0	15 0 0
Cotton Seeds Ready ..		
Delivery	40 0 0	5 14 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May ..	6 12 6	
Linseed, do do ..	12 5 9	
Groundnuts M/A ..	68 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 M/A	15 4 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Vishak	72 11 0	

JAVA SUGAR.

	London, Mar. 8.
London 7 Cuban Sugar	29/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
March July Sellers	32/6
July Sellers	27/—
July/Sept. Sellers	25/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July/Sept. Sellers	26/1
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sept /Sellers	26/1

Tone—Quiet Easy Tendency

SUGAR MARKET.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rerman & Co.)

Bombay, March 10.

Yesterday being Sunday, the market was dull with practically no business doing. The market to-day has opened with the same prices in Java spot sugar with a decline of 4 annas per cwt. B.R.B. Beet Ready. There has been also a decine of 2 to 3d. in New Crop forward positions and in beet forward positions. The exchange market to-day is improved. To-day's off take for local consumptions is about 4,000 bags showing not a bad demand for spot sugar. The market has recorded a steady and quiet tone. We believe the market will maintain more or less the same prices in spot sugar with a probable decline in New Crop forward positions. At any rate there will not be any substantial decline.

We give the following quotations ruling the bazar in the evening.

Fine white Java ready Rs. 28/8 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 23/8 per cwt.
February sh. 32/0 per cwt F.B.H.
March sh. 32/1 per cwt. F.B.H.
June/July sh. 27/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
July/Sept. sh. 25/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Contineneal B.R.B.

Beet Ready Rs. 28/2 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 23/4 per cwt. exBond,
February/March sh. 31/7 per cwt. F.B.H.

LINSEED

London Mar, 8.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags April/May Done	£ 19 1/4

Quiet at fully Steady pucies

RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net	
„ Months J/A Sellers	£ 38-3-0
„ Buyers, etc, May./Aug. Paid	„ 37 1/8

Linseed afloat 87,000 tons

METALS.

	London, Mar. 8,
English best Selected Copper ..	£ 71
Standard Copper G.M.B, ..	„ 69 1/16
Copper Braziers	„ 89
Yellow Metal	„ 8 1/4
Hard Spelter	31

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS,

	Bombay, Mar. 10 per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	64 0 0
Brass	1/	65 0 0
Brass	1 1/4	66 8 0
Brass	1 1/2	66 8 0
Brass	1 3/4	67 8 0
Brass	2	66 8 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Mar. 10, per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	71 0 0
Copper	1/	73 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	73 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	75 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	75 0 0
Copper	2/	75 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		29 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		73 8 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German, Brass Metal 3/4		64 8 0
„ „„ 1		63 8 0
„ „ „ 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		65 8 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		74 8 0
American 3/4		71 0 0
„ 1, 1 1/4		72 8 0

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION).

	Bombay, Mar, 10. Rs. A. p.
Khadi	.. .. ..
Textile	1 2 3
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 0
Elphinstone	1 2 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches	
Rachael per lb.	.. .. ..
Standard per lb.	1 10 0
Century per lb.	1 8 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 9 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 9 0
Textile per lb.	1 9 0
Phoenx per lb., ...	1 9 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb ..	1 7 0
Elphinstone (Balti) per lb. ..	1 9 6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1 8 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Swan Finlay.	.. .. ..
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Longcloth Quality	.. .. ..
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 9 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 6
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40. ..	
Textile(Hand) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1 7 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7 6
Bombay Cotton per lb.	1 7 0
Pahelwan per lb.	1 6 6
Chula chhap	1 3 0
Salita :—	
Pabaney per lb.	1 5 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 0
Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 8 6
Textile (Bicycle) per	1 10 3
Dhooties 10 yards :—	
Spring (Blance) per lb.	1 8 9
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb... ..	1 8 9
Check 5 lb. Grey Drill.	
Standard per piece	7 0 0
Phoenix „ „	7 0 9
Swan Finley „	6 14 „
Hindustan „	7 6 0
Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drill	
Textile per piece	.. .. ..
Kasturchand „	.. 8 6 0
Bombay United	.. 8 11 0
Black Check 5 lb	
Textile per piece	.. 9 8 0
Spring	.. .. ..
E D Rachael	.. 9 8 0
Pearl	.. 13 0 0
Hindustan	.. 13 0 0

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay 9th Mar 1924

Means of observtions taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.83 in
Temperature of air	89.8 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	71.9 „
Dew point	67 6 „
Relative humidity of Air ..	67.% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0 0 „
Maximum temperature of Air	86.8 „
Minimum „ „	74.1 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N,NW,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight .. .. miles	170

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER.. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Gill	Day of Week	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Gill
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.		Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	8	9 19	284		8	8 38	17 9
		12 34	275			20 26	19 1
M	10	2 17	26 5	10		8 24	17 7
		14 44	25 2			20 36	19 11
Tu.	11	2 4	26 8	11		8 58	18 1
		14 45	25 1			21 15	20 10
W.	12	2 31	26 1	12		9 42	8 8
		15 25	28 5			22 2	2
Th.	13	3 5	24 11	13		10 46	19 1
		16 18	24 6			1 56	21 5
F.	14	3 50	24 3	14		18 19	18 10
		17 34	24 3				
S.	16	6 34	23 8	16		1 56	2 5
		20 33	25 5			13 29	18 10

(Continued from column 6.)

a sink of iniquity as the Holy Prophet is termed by these pious missionaries inspire not alone his converts but his relatives and even his wife with such unbounded love and confidence as Mohammed did. Was there a single of his disciples who would not gladly have died for him. No, his disciples clieved in him, trusted him, loved him and died for him because they knew his sterling value, his sincerity, truthfulness and greatness of heart and a study of such a character will always result in a strengthening of our own endeavours toward true spirituality. A praise of such a man is a "betrayal of Christianity" exclaims this Wesleyan weekly and all I can finally say is, so much the worse for this Wesleyan Christianity.—Yours, etc.,

OMAR.

Bangalore, March.

A MISSIONARY'S "LAPSE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In a missionary weekly with the touching title "The Life of Faith" modesty claiming to be a "record of *spiritual life* and work" there has appeared some notices of and comment upon the alleged lapse of a Wesleyan Missionary from the straight and narrow path of Wesleyan Christian faith and loyalty to "Christian interests."

The whole matter would appear to persons of liberal thought and broad-mindedness os of a most trivial and unimportant nature hardly deserving a notice, but the editor of this weekly, his readers and the Wesleyan Missionary Society's Secretary evidently thinks very differently and has considered the matter an object of lengthy comment expression of pious horror and holy immediate censure and investigation.

The issue containing these matters is dated December 26, 1923. The notice is to the effect that Rev. A. R. Fuller, A.B., of the Bangalore Wesleyan Collegiate High School, had the temerity and impudence of acting as Chairman at a meeting convened by his Mahomedan pupils in honour of the birthday of the Holy Prophet Mohammed. He had the shamelessness to speak, according to the "Daily Post" of Bangalore, highly eulogistic of the founder of Islam and in doing so "basely betrayed Christianity", thus giving offence to pious Christians (Wesleyan) sentiments and acting contrary to the "policy of the Wesleyan Missionary Society (whose bread he eats) in taking part in a Mahomedan festival for the purpose of *lauding* the life and teaching of the founder of Islam". The life of the founder of Islam ought, of course, according to true pious Christian traditions and principles to be condemned and villified. Even if it were not true that he spoke in terms of appreciation of Mohammed, who, we naturally infer, is still regarded by those ignorant Mission people in conformity with the ecclesiastical medioeval view as an imposter and sink of indignity, the very fact that he *occupied the chair* at such a meeting of his pupils is quite enough to condemn him and, *mirabile dictu*, enough "to justigy an immediate inquiry into all the circumstances." We have long been aware of these evangelical Wesleyan Christians claim to be full of brotherly love and earnest strivers after peace and good-will towards man, but the present attitude adapted by their Missionary Society toward Rev. Fuller ought to open our eyes to the hallowness of their professions.

Judging from the holy anger which has been awakened in their hearts by the liberal and fair-minded attitude shown by Rev. Fuller with regard to Islam (a religion which inculcates the worship and obedience to the same God the Christians worship and which holds in the higest reverence their Saviour Jesus as one of the chosen Prophets of the Almighty,) we feel sure in surmising, that the spirit of superstition and narrow-mindedness which sanctified the inquisition is still alive in their hearts, in spite of all their kind words and protestations of brotherly love.

The Secretary of the Missionary Society entertains the hope that the report, being probably written by a Mahomedan, was garbled and unreliable with regard to the eulogistic language employed by the Rev. Fuller. The writer was presented at the meeting and takes pleasure in affirming that the report spoke the pleasant truth and that Rev. Fuller spoke as a man, as an honest man, as a well-informed scholar, and as a truthful Christian, and that his speech was not stinted in its praise of the founder of Islam. It can also be affirmed that his speech worked for harmony and sympathy between Islam and Christianity and that we all felt happy from the thought that finally even the Wesleyans were getting fair-minded and sympathetic toward another faith. This impression so pleasant has now to give way to the contrary and we understand now that though Rev. Fuller as a man and truth-seeker has sympathy and appreciation for Islam, the Society he represents shares in no wise these sentiments. That it prefers lies and vituperation when dealing with Islam and censures all attempt at a nearer understanding with it.

Their attitude to Islam ought to be seriously considered by Muslims when they think of what school they are to send their children to for their education. A Society which can condemn and censure as a crime against their religion the act of officiating as a Chairman at a meeting where the religion of Islam is expounded, is not a society fit to educate Muslim children. With such principles attempts at apostacy from Islam must be expected as a matter of course, and, therefore, let Muslims wake up to their responsibilities and consider what they do. With such perverted views of Islam as this society endorses, by the persecution of Rev. Fuller, it ought to occasion no doubt that *any means* which could be employed in order to convert a follower of this religion called Islam to Christianity would be employed without any misgivings of a tender conscience.

With regard to Rev. Fuller's speech the writer can remember that he said something like this. That he was a Christian and that he took pride in being one and that he, naturally, considered his religion the best as else he would not be a Christian. This fact did however not prevent him in appreciating what was great and true in Islam, which after all had so much in common with Christianity, nor would it prevent him in paying a tribute to "*Your Holy Prophet*" as one of the greatest must sincere and truest of men. That there was not the least doubt that Mohammed was inspired by God and that no mere human endeavour cold have accomplished what he had accomplished. And much more to the like effect which I do not remember in detail was said, and all what was said was well said and beautifully said and left us who heard it joyful in the thought that we could be as brothers to one another not loving our religion less by being albe to esteem another religion also. "Mohammed a false man and an impostor," asked Carlyle: "why such a man could not even build a house, and he has laid the foundation for a religion in which thousand of millions of souls have found strength to live and comfort in death." (I quote from memory.) How could a humbug, an impostor

(Continued in column 5.)

MR. J. K. MEHTA UNSEATED.

MR. BAPTISTA DECLARED ELECTED.

RESULT OF ELECTION INQUIRY.

The "Bombay Government Gazette" extraordinary states:—

Whereas an election petition was presented to His Excellency the Governor under rule 50 of the Bombay Electoral Rules by Mr. Joseph Baptista, a candidate for election in the Bombay City North Non-Muhammadan Urban Constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council, calling in question the election in that constituency held on the 1st November, 1923, at which Messrs. J. K. Mehta, Punjabhai Thakersey and A. N. Surve were declared duly elected.

And whereas by Government Notification in the Legal Department No. 263, dated the 31st January 1924, Chamier, Esquire, Barat-law, K. M. Jhaveri, Esquire, M.A., LL.B., J.P., and K. H. Kelkar, Esquire, LL.B., were appointed as Commissioners for the trial of the said petition;

And whereas the said Commissioners after holding an inquiry into the said petition under the said rules have forwarded their report as required by rule 43 of the said rules which is printed in the Appendix hereto appended;

Now, therefore, under sub-rule (3) of rule 43 of the said rules His Excellency the Right Honourable the GOVERNOR is pleased to order in accordance with the said report—

(1) that the election of Mr. J. K. Mehta by the Bombay City North Non-Muhammadan Urban Constituency on the 1st November on the 1st November, 1923,

(2) that Mr. Joseph Baptista has been duly elected as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council by the Bombay City North Non-Muhammadan Urban Constituency at the election held in that Constituency on the 1st November, 1923.

COMMISSIONER'S INQUIRY.

The following is the report of the Commissioners appointed to try an election petition made by Mr. Joseph Baptista in respect of the election held on the 1st November, 1923, in the Bombay City North Non-Muhammadan Urban Constituency.

Joseph Baptista ..... Petitioner;

and

(1) J. K. Mehta
(2) Pomjabhai Thakersey,
(3) A. N. Surve,
and ten others ..... Respondents.

Report by the Commissioners (under Rule 43 of the Electoral Rules as originally numbered.)

This Petition has been presented under Rule 39 of the Electoral Rules by Mr. Joseph Baptista, a candidate for election in the Bombay City North Non-Muhammadan Urban Constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council, calling in question the election of the first three Respondents, who have been declared to be duly elected or returned for that constituency. The other Respondents have been made formal parties in compliance with Rule 32, but no relief is claimed as against them.

The grounds upon which the elections or return are called in question are set out fully in the Petition, which is appended hereto, and are briefly as follows:—

(1) The Petitioner charges that the first Respondent was not qualified for election inasmuch as he did not reside in the constituency in the manner prescribed by Rule 6. He also charges that the election of the first Respondent is void on other grounds which include the commission of the corrupt practices of bribery-by-treating and personation with the connivance of the first Respondent or his agents.

(2) The Petitioner also claims that he ought to have been returned for the seat reserved for a Maratta. This affects the election of the third Respondent who has been returned for that seat.

(3) The Petitioner further charges that the election of the second Respondent is void for the commission of the corrupt practices of bribery by treating and personation with the connivance of the second Respondent or his agents.

The Petition contains a statement showing the number of votes that were declared to have been given for each candidate, and the accuracy of this statement has not been challenged.

When the Petitioner had nearly completed the opening of his case before us and after certain admissions of facts had been made on behalf of the first Respondent as to his residence the Petitioner intimated that he would call no evidence against the first Respondent in support of any charges of corrupt practices, and that his case against the first Respondent would be confined to the charge that he was not qualified by residence to be elected.

The Petitioner also applied under Rule 37 for leave to withdraw his petition in so far as it affects the second Respondent. This leave was granted as we were of opinion that the application was not induced by any bargain or consideration.

Only two questions, therefore, remain to be considered, and reported on, namely, (1) Whether the election of the first Respondent is void for non-residence and (2) Whether the Petitioner is entitled to be returned for the reserved seat in place of the third Respondent.

Rule 3 provides *inter alia* that the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay shall consist of 86 elected members, and these by Rule 4 are to be elected by the constituencies specified in the Schedule I. The name of the constituency in which the Petitioner and the first Respondent offerd themselves for election is Bombay City (North); the extent of the constituency comprises the Municipal wards B, E, F and G: the number of members is three and one seat is reserved.

The special qualifications which elected members must possess are prescribed by Rule 6 which provides (*inter alia*) that no person shall be eligible unless his name is on the electoral roll of the constituency or of any other constituency in the province, and he has for the period of six months immediately preceding the last date for the nomination of candidates in the constituency resided in the constituency or in a division any part of which is included in the constituency, the City of Bombay being deemed to be a division.

It appears from the admission of facts made on behalf of and in the presence of the first Respondent before us at the hearing of this petition that the first Respodent maintains a house or residence at Santa Cruz which is situated some miles north of the northern boundary of the City of Bombay in the South Salsette Taluka; that he sleeps and takes his morning and evening meals there; and that the members of his family always remain there, sleep and take all their meals there. The first Respondent is engaged as a Secretary to and works in the offices of the Indian Chamber of Commerce which are situated in the City of Bombay, and he spends the usual working hours and takes refreshments during the day at those offices. It is not suggested that the first Respondent maintains a second place where he sleeps and takes his meals or where the members of his family remain and sleep and take their meals (to use neutral terms) within the City of Bombay.

For the first Respondent two contentions are put forward: First, that by maintaining a residence at Santa Cruz he did reside within the constituency within the meaning of Rule 6, provided that that rule be read with clause 2 of Schedule II; and second, that even if his residence in Santa Cruz be held not to be residence within the constituency, his presence in the City of Bombay at the offices mentioned in itself constitutes a residence which is sufficient to comply with Rule 6 read by itself.

Under Rule 6 it is perfectly clear that to person is eligible for election as a member unless he resides in the manner therein prescribed. It is equally clear, in our opinion that the facts admitted, constitute residence by first Respondent at the date of nomination at Santa Cruz, which is not within the limits prescribed by Rule 6. That Rule deals with the qualifications of members and cannot be explained or added to by reference to clause 2 of Schedule II which deals with the qualifications of electors. The last mentioned qualifications differ in material particulars from the qualifications of members.

Clause 2 of Schedule II states alternatively that the place of residence of an elector for a City Constituency may be within the limits of the North Salsette Mahal or the South Salsette Taluka. The Rules no where contain a general definition clause to this effect that the term City of Bombay shall be deemed to mean and include North and South Salsette. The liberty to reside within North and South Salsette is a liberty specially conferred on electors, and it is not conferred on persons who wish to become elected members.

The result is that the legislature has, with some particularity, prescribed qualifications for elected members which are different from the qualifications which it has prescribed for electors, and it is impossible to read the provisions of the rules which prescribe the residential qualifications of electors into those which relate to the residential qualifications of elected members.

The Rules have been drawn with perfect consistency. A person standing for election as a member for the Bombay City (North) constituency must reside in that constituency or in a division, any part of which is included in the constituency, the City of Bombay being deemed to be a division. If a person resides outside those limits and in a Bombay Suburban District, he is eligible for election under Schedule I as a member for the constituency of Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts.

With regard to the second contention, namely that the presence of the first Respondent in the City of Bombay during working hours as the Secretary to and in the offices of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, constitutes residence within the meaning of Rule 6, this was supported by reference to decisions under English Statutes relating to bankruptcy, payment of taxes, etc., and in which the words used are in some cases residence or place of business. In any case we must follow the rule of construction that a statutory enactment should be construed with reference to its object and there can be no doubt that the object of Rule 6 is to ensure that elected members should reside in the ordinary and actual sense of the word among their constituents. A definition of the words "place of residence in a constituency" is contained in Part II of Schedule II of the Rules for the Council of State, and though that definition is only expressed to be given for the purposes of that Part, its wording may, in our opinion be adopted as well expressing the nature of the residence which the legislature intends that elected members should have, as prescribed by Rule 6.

In our opinion the first Respondent was not at the date of nomination eligible for election as he had no place of residence in the constituency of Bombay City (North) or in a division any part of which is included in the constituency within the meaning of Rule 6.

It has been contended that the acceptance of the nomination by the Returning Officer is conclusive, as no objection was raised before him as to the first Respondent's disqualification under Rule 6, and as his name was on the electoral roll for the constituency for which he stood. We do not accept this contention.

IMPROPER ACCEPTANCE OF NOMINATION.

In view of the facts which are now placed before us we are of opinion that the first Respondent was disqualified for nomination, and we are of opinion that there was an improper acceptance of his nomination within the meaning of clause (c) of Rule 42. It is also our opinion that the result of the election has been materially affected by the acceptance of that nomination and that the election of the first Respondent is therefore void.

We also state it as our opinion that the Returning Officer discharged all the duties which are imposed on him by Regulation 3 of Part III of the Bombay Regulations.

Having expressed our opinion that the election of the first Respondent is void, it remains for us to report under Rule 43 whether, in our opinion the Petitioner has been duly elected. He seeks such a declaration in his Petition, but it has been contended by some of the Respondents that we should not report that the Petitioner has been duly elected in which case a casual vavancy would occur which would be filled under the procedure laid down in Rule 24. The Learned Counsel who appeared under the instructions of the Advocate-General contended that Rules 24 and 43 are complimentary and should be read together, so that if a Petitioner claims the seat in his Petition and has received the next largest number of votes he should be declared duly elected, and that in such a case an election under Rule 24 does not become necessary.

No recriminations have been made against the Petitioner in accordance with Rule 40, and he has secured the next largest number of votes after the first two candidates and we therefore report under Rule 43 that he has been duly elected.

In view of this Report it is unnecessary to consider the question whether the Petitioner was entitled to claim the reserved seat on the ground that he is a Maratta Kunbi within the meaning of clause (g) of Rule 2. But it does appear to us that the definition in clause (f) of that Rule might be made clearer by inserting the word "Hindu" immediately before the word caste, so that it would read as follows:—"Maratha means a person belonging to any of the following Hindu castes", if that is the intention of the Electoral Rules.

The Petitioner has intimated that it may be taken that his petition is withdrawn on this point as against the third Respondent in the event of the Petitioner being declared elected.

On the question of costs we recommend under Rule 43 (2) that the sum of Rs. 250 be paid to the Advocate-General's representative by the Petitioner, that the costs of Government in setting up this Tribunal (which has been occupied 3½ days) be paid in the first instance by the Petitioner and that the Petitioner be entitled to recover two-thirds of such costs from the first respondent. The Petitioner will pay the first Respondent Rs. 100 as and for the costs of the first Respondent's written statement.

(Sd.) D. CHAMIER.
(Sd.) KRISHNALAL M. JHAVERI.
(Sd.) W. H. KELKAR.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from Prof. Pherwani forwarding eighteen efficiency tests for the information of the Corporation members. The Commissioner said they were more for the consideration of the members than for his own, and that he had forwarded them to his officers. The Corporation decided on the recommendation of the Commissioner to acquire only those village sites in the Tansa Catchment Area whose drainage falls into the Tansa river and not every village as it would be hard on the villagers to be driven away from their land. Full report of the meeting will appear to-morrow.

STRIKERS UNDER STARVATION.

URGENT NEED FOR RELIEF.

While there was no notable change worth reporting in the mill strike situation in the city, since the sudden trouble on Friday last, the effects of the protracted strike and the poverty of the men are now slowly coming to the surface. As has been so often stated in these columns the Bombay mill-workers are always in debt and theirs is a hard struggle for existence from day to day and month to month, without a ray of light to brighten their lives. No doubt some of them take to drink, but it is the result of the modern industrial conditions and the facilities that are offered them at their very doors. It is fortunate that a great number of the strikers have left Bombay for their own villages and there wait for further developments. But the starvation that is prevailing among the men was responsible for two small incidents which took place on Sunday afternoon and night. On Sunday some men took away a few grain bags, but before they could do any more harm they were chased away by the police. On Sunday night a Marwari grain dealer's shop at De Lisle Road was broken open about midnight, and several bags of grain were removed; some *saris* and other things were also taken away. The police coming to know of this soon proceeded to the spot and traced the men by the trail of grain they had left behind them. A short distance from the shop they were found distributing the grain among themselves, and the police caught them redhanded. Thirteen men were arrested, and articles found in their possession—some six bags of grain, etc.,—were taken away by the police. The men are now in police custody, awaiting their trial. These two small trully starving, and if nothing is done immediately to succour them there will be a repetition of such things. It is imperative incidents but show that the men are actual some measures should be devised whereby the men might either be given some credit with the grain-dealers or some slight doles to stave off hunger. Certainly the public of Bombay cannot allow these strikers to be starved into submission by the present method of withholding all relief from them. They have struggled bravely and uncomplainingly all these days, and matters have come to a breaking point. Even the announcement of the decision by the Bonus Enquiry Committee will not help them immediately, and what is required at this point is some help, some sympathy, some charity, on the part of the more fortunate citizens of Bombay. It must be remembered that most of the men are men who have got families, and has only to imagine their poverty and their helplessness in a struggle against the strong forces of capital. Cannot something be done for them even at this stage?

Of the 13 men arrested for breaking open the grain shop, one is a cobbler.

In the morning about 3 p.m. a watchman at the Alliance Mill, at Tardeo, saw some smoke coming out of the godown. He at once gave the alarm and the fire engines soon turned up and put out the fire. The fire brigade men found a lighted rag in the cotton which somebody had thrown there. Not much damage was caused to the property.

LABOUR SITUATION.

WORKERS' REPRESENTATION TO GOVERNOR.

Mr. Bhatvadekar, President, Girni Kamgar Mahamandal, has sent the following letter to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor:—

"Ramchandra Hejib's House,
Authur Road Naka,
Chinchpokli, Bombay.
10th Mar. 1924.

To,
—
The Private Secretary,
to His Excellency The Governor,
Government House, Walkeshwar.

Dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 7th March.

After consultation with my Committee, I have addressed a letter to the Director of the Bombay Labour Office, with a view to discuss the situation, and will write to you again after the interview with Mr. Findlay Shirras.

Since I last addressed you, there has been a great change in the Labour position. Owing to the attempt of certain mill-owners to force the pace, certain unfortunate occurrences, resulting in firing by the police and bloodshed and some damage to property, have taken place. I do not wish to go into the merits of the regrettable incidents that have marred the peaceful character of the long-drawn out struggle of the mill-workers with the mill agents. But my Committee and myself feel that it is the duty of His Excellency's Government to take the earliest opportunity to ascertain the responsibility for the unhappy incidents, which resulted in the death of innocent persons and serious injuries to others. While on this point I want to draw His Excellency's kind attention to the fact that among the dead, only one was a mill worker, and from the information before us it appears that he was a casual passer-by, and had nothing to do with the stone-throwing or other disturbances of Friday last. It also appears that those injured were entirely unconnected with the events. I beg that His Excellency may kindly bear in mind that the notice issued under the signature of Mr. S.D. Saklatwala, Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association, was in the nature of a grave and deliberate provocation offered to the men who had undergone unprecedented suffering and privation for the vindication of what they regard as their just right. It would be worth while enquiring why the Association should have attempted to go behind the Committee of Inquiry and forestall its report by inopportunely putting up the ill-considered Notice, not withstanding the men had repeatedly expressed their determination not to resume work unless they were given the bonus for the past year. I have also been informed that at the last meeting of the Mill-owners' Association at which the said notice was adopted, that while less than half a dozen members voted in favour of the notice, the large bulk of the members present remained neutral. I beg that His Excellency may be pleased to go into this matter also, which I feel confident will throw much light on the attitude of the mill-agents.

It is pathetic that while the mill-agents are fighting tooth and nail the payment of the bonus to the men who have served them well in the past, they have unhesitatingly spent large sums of money which cannot be said to be remunerative or reproductive in any sense. By way of instance, I may quote the amount which mill-agents have had to pay as premium for insuring the mills against rioting, civil commotion, etc. It is well known that the mill-agents have had to pay considerably higher rates of premium, on which they are not entitled to any refund. Our information is that the amount thus paid is not less than a third of the amount that they may have to pay as bonus to the mill-workers. We have also learnt that the agents of those mills which have been given police protection have been spending daily hundreds of rupees for treating the police parties and allowing them pocket moneys with a view to secure their continued goodwill. I have recalled these instances with view to illustrate the nature of the opposition to the just claim of the workers.

I beg to bring to the notice of His Excellency that since the incidents of last week-end, the position of the workers has become worse. About 25 per cent of the grain merchants have taken fright at the events, closed their shops and gone away. There are others with empty stalls, who are at the end of their own tether and are thus no longer in a position to help the workmen. The men have seen His Excellency's proposal to the Mill-owners' Association for the payment of the January wages under certain conditions, and the mill-owners' reluctance to comply with His Excellency's suggestion. In view of this, the men are so far as I have been able to judge, not disposed to accept the payment of the wages for January, before the question of the bonus is setaled finally.

I beg that His Excellency will graciously forgive this my intrusion, for which my only apology is the necessity and gravity of the situation.

I beg to remain,
Dear Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd./) Dattaram Atmaram Bhatvadekar,
President,
Girni Kamgar Mahamandal, Bombay.

MILLOWNERS' REPLY TO GOVT.

The Mill-owners' Association,
Bombay, Mar. 10.

To,
The Private Secretary to His Excellency,
the Governor of Bombay,
Government House Bombay.

Dear Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 8th instant, and in reply to state that my Committee regret that His Excellency should have come to the conclusion that the Millowners' Association has not realised the gravity of the present situation and desire me to submit their respectful but emphatic protest against the expressions used in the first part of your letter. In this connection my Committee submit that the mere fact that they did not think it feasible to meet the representatives of the operatives on Saturday, that is, only few hours after the receipt of Government's proposals, does not warrant so unfair and hasty a conclusion. Nor was there anything in my Committee's letter which precluded a meeting being arranged by Government on Sunday last, if the latter had so desired.

2. As regards the payment of the January wages, my Committee are ready to take immediate steps in that direction as soon as adequate protection is forthcoming. In this connection I am to remind you that my Committee have always been ready and willing to pay the January wages due to the men and that at a meeting on 16th February at which Mr. Montgomerie, the Home Secretary, was present, the necessary protection was asked for, so that payment could be made. It will also be within your recollection that at that time Home Department expressed their inability to arrange for such protection. When, however, my Committee were ultimately advised that Government were willing to reconsider their previous decision, my Committee immediately formulated a scheme which they have already submitted to Home Department and they are now awaiting a reply from Government as to the measures which the authorities concerned propose to adopt in conformity with the Association's proposals.

3. My Committee have grave doubts as to the wisdom of Government's proposals with regard to the repatriation of the mill operatives to their homes, but in view of the fact that this question is likely to be discussed in the Legislative Council, my Committee wish to say nothing further at this stage.

Yours faithfully,
T. MALONEY,
Assistant Secretary,
Millowners' Association.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF WOMEN.

Under the joint auspices of The Women's Indian Association, Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal, Bombay Presidency Women Graduates Union, Shri Jain Mahila Samaj, Pathare Parbhu Mahila Samaj, and Bhagini Samaj, a public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held on the 13th March 1924, at 4-15 p.m., at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road. Speeches will be delivered in Gujarati English, Marathi and Hindi re the admission of women in the Legislative and Imperial Councils. Lady Cowasji Jehangir will preside. All women are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

MANDVI EXHIBITION.

OPENED BY MRS. GANDHI.

Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi opened the Mandvi Khadi and Swadeshi Goods Exhibition on Monday evening in the presence of a distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen.

Among those present were Seth Chotani, Seth Purshottam Vishram Mavji, Dr. D. D. Sathaye, and Messrs. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee, N.H. Belgaumwala, Revashanker Jagjivan, Osman Sobani, J.B. Patel, B.N. Motivala, Balubhai Desai, R.P. Gandhi, B. F. Bharucha, V.V. Jerajani, C.P. Nanavaty and many others. The proceedings commenced with the hoisting of the National Flag by Mrs. Gandhi. After the recital of prayers for the success of the Exhibition, Mr. Bharucha and others made short speeches, Mr. Bharucha made a witty appeal for the greater popularity of khaddar and said that Swaraj could be achieved only if they kept the Charkha going.

Mrs. Gandhi in declaring the Exhibition open, dwelt on the necessity of concentrating on khaddar production. She appealed especially to her sisters not to forsake the Charkha and its great message.

The visitors then proceeded to inspect the various exhibits and visited the several stalls and side-shows. They were initiated into the mysteries of the Gandhi Yuga and the Swaraj Maze, which have already been described in these columns. Not less interesting to the spectators was the statuary section, where life-like statues of Lokmanya Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi attracted much attention.

A machinery section is also on view and it is interesting to note that the grinding mill and other appliances exhibited were entirely made locally. A more detailed description of the exhibits will be given in another issue.

THE LATE MR. BHURGRI,

A PROMINENT LEADER OF SIND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD (SIND), Mar. 9.

Mr. G. M. Bhurgri, M.L.A., died this evening at eight. The death was peaceful. The best medical advice proved of no avail.

Mr. Bhurgri presided at the Lucknow session of the All-India Moslem League last year and was one of the staunchest Congressman, being one of those few Mussalmans who joined the Congress in very early days. He was only about 46 at the time of death. He leaves behind him his aged mother, three sons, four daughters and a large number of friends and relations to mourn his death.

[Ghulam Mahomad Khan Bhurgri was born in 1878 in an old Zamindari family of Sind and after finishing his college education at the M. A. O. College, Aligarh, proceeded to England where he was called to bar at the Lincoln's Inn. For several years Mr. Bhurgri was an elected member of the Bombay Legislative Council by the Zamindars of Sind whom he also represented at the Imperial Legislative Council. He acted as the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress in 1918 and took prominent part in the Home Rule movement. He was a member of the Council of State in 1921-22 and resigned as a protest against Mr. Lloyd George's attitude towards Turkey and the Khilafat. Mr. Bhurgri was universally respected for his honesty of purpose and independence of judgment.]

HYDERABAD IN GLOOM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), March 10.

Early this morning the news of Mr. Bhurgri's death spread over the town and the whole city was shrouded in gloom. By the express desire of the deceased his remains were taken in a special train to be laid by the side of his father in his village. All shops in the bazar were closed and the funeral procession started at eight in the morning. The coffin was covered with golden brocade. Thousands of Hindus and Muslims followed the coffin. All the public institutions were closed. Never has Hyderabad witnessed such a funeral procession. Hindus sang their own songs and priests of the Muslims along with Brahmins of the Hindus followed the procession with weeping eyes. At every step in the bazar flowers and rose water were showered by the citizens over the coffin. The entire gentry of Hyderabad, both Hindus and Moslems, joined in the procession. In the Queen's Garden the coffin was laid on the ground and thousands of men stood round and prayed for the deceased. Dr. Choithram with tears in his eyes referred to the many-sided activities of the deceased patriot. At eleven the special steamed off and with cries of Allah-ho-Akbar and Amen Hyderabad bade a fitting farewell to one of its noblest sons. The last moments of the deceased were very peaceful.

PERSIANS FAVOUR REPUBLIC.

LONDON, March 10.

Teheran.—A meeting in favour of establishing a Republic was held yesterday evening at the principal mosque in Teheran, telegrams being received from various parts of the country expressing their desire for a Republic.—Reuter.

PRINCE AT THE FOOTBALL MATCH.

OXFORD, March 10.

The Prince of Wales and his brother the Duke of York accompanied by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and the Colonial Secretary, Mr. J. H. Thomas yesterday witnessed the International Rugby Football Match between Ireland and Wales at Cardiff. A crowd of thirty thousand gave the distinguished visitors an enthusiastic reception. Ireland won the match by thirteen points to ten after a hard struggle. England remains at the top of the table of the international matches with six points. Scotland and Ireland each have four, France two points and Wales none.—B. O. W.

London, March 10.—Lady Albert is dead.—Reuter.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.

A public Lantern Lecture will be given to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. in the Association Hall on "The Great Cities of Syria and Palestine." Lecturer: Donald Munro.

"AT HOME" TO PROF. GEDDES.

A farewell meeting in honour of Prof. Patrick Geddes will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) near the Tennis Courts behind the School of Sociology, when his friends, admirers and students will be "At Home" to him.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society will be held in the Society's Rooms to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when a paper on "The Eighteen remarkable Things or Events of the Reign of Khusru Parviz (Chosroes II) of Persia," will be delivered by Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi.

DAILY MORTALITY.

Statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 9th March 1924 to 6 a.m. of 10th March 1924.

Small-pox attacks 21 deaths 5. Cholera attacks nil deaths nil. Plague attacks nil deaths 2. Influenza attacks nil death nil.
Total Mortality (excluding of Stillbrn.) 124.
Total Mortality this day last year 115.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Devanha" with Mails from London of 6th instant left Marseilles at 7-30 a.m. on the 8th instant.

O. S. K.'s steamer "Andes Maru" left Colombo on 8th instant and is due to arrive here on 12th afternoon.

The B. I. s.s. "Norvada" which left Bombay on the 22nd ultimo arrived at Port Said at 2 p.m. on the 5th instant and left there at noon on the 8th idem.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the mails from Bombay of the 1st instant arrived at Port Said at 3-30 p.m. on the 9th instant and left there at 2-30 a.m. the following day.

THE PASSENGERS' AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of this Association will be held at the office of Mr. Fazal Ebrahim Rahimtoola at the Central Bank Building 3rd Floor, opp. Floora Fountain, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay, to-day (Tuesday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

PRESIDENCY TOURNAMENTS.

So far the Western India Tournaments have been the only first class tennis contests in Bombay, the Condor being a very poor affair. Tennis lovers will be pleased to hear that the Committee of the Hindu Gymkhana have organised the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournaments which commence on the 24th March. The contest are open all amateurs and will be played on the Hindu Gymkhana Courts. A feeble attempt was made last year by certain enthusiasts who were not satisfied with the All-India Tennis Tournament but nothing came of a meeting of representatives of the Gymkhanas and clubs held at the Hindu Gymkhana. More attention has been paid this year to the Presidency Tournaments and the Tennis Committee of the Hindu Gymkhana are to be congratulated on their success. They have already secured three Challenge Cups for the Men's Singles, Men's Doubles and Mixed Doubles. A good number of local entries are expected. Entries close on Saturday, 22nd March and the drawing will take place on the same evening. At the Hindu Gymkhana Pavilion. Entrance fees will be as follows:—Men's Singles Re. 5; Re. 10 per pair for Men's Doubles and Mixed Doubles each. For further particulars intending competitors should apply to J. C. Maitra, Tennis Secretary, Hindu Gymkhana.

COTTON PRODUCTION.

FRENCH SENATE'S ENQUIRY

LONDON, Mar. 10.

Paris.—The Senate's Colonies Committee which is inquiring into the question of production of cotton heard Colonel Bernard with regard to the climatic and other advantages afforded in Indo-China where a society for the study of the cultivation of cotton is successfully experimenting on an intensive line, as the British in India. He said that Cambodia cotton presented characteristics of American cotton.

M. Hirsch, President of the Niger Cotton Company in describing the results obtained in the French Sudan, affirmed it was possible to count on a yield of foud hundred kilogrammes to a hectare on the Company's cotton fields, where cultivation began three years ago and now covers over three thousand hectares.—Reuter.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 10.

At the High Court to-day, before Mr. Justice Greaves and Mr. Justice Duval, Mr. Jackson moved on behalf of Dwarkadas Haridas against an order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, directing the petitioner to appear before the Magistrate of Ahmedabad on March 16th to answer a charge of criminal breach of trust. The petitioner is a general merchant carrying on business in piecegoods, coal, minerals and automobile works in Calcutta. He is also a partner of Sukhlal Chandumal of Ahmedabad, whose managing agent is Lalbhai Tricumlal. The dispute arose over a contract of 601 bales of piece-goods in which there had been a loss of Rs. 40,000/-. Lalbhai Tricumlal without settling the dispute or adjusting accounts charged the petitioner with criminal breach of trust in Ahmedabad and on a warrant issued by the Ahmedabad Magistrate the petitioner was arrested and produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate who released the petitioner on a bail of Rs. 50,000 and directed him to appear before the Magistrate of Ahmedabad. Their lordships issued a rule.

NOTICE.

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The following books of Professor Sohrab R. Davar of Davar's College of Commerce and the Government College are the result of experience and study of past twenty-two years. Write and secure them to-day by V. P Post if you cannot call:—

1. COMPANY LAW (1921). A book written specially for business and students of Commerce dealing with Company Law problems of vital importance to Directors Company Agents Managers, Shareholders and Accountants. Rs. 7.
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PUBLISHERS:

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Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

ASOKA MUSEUM.

It is a well known fact that a large number of Indian Ladies and Gentlemen are actuated by a great desire to wear PURE Swadeshi Clothes and patronise indigenous industries. But the general complaint is that there are very few places (in fact none) where they can see samples of genuine Swadeshi articles and get a thorough knowledge about the quality, durability and the places of manufacture of such goods.

With a view to supply this largely-felt want, the Asoka Stores, at the instance Mr. OSMAN SOBANI, have decided to open a Museum within the premises of the Stores, Princess Street, where samples of all kinds of Swadeshi Articles such as Cotton, Woollen and Silk manufactures, Leather goods, Crockery, Cutlery, Household Requisites, Perfumery and Toilet Requisites, Stationery and all other articles manufactured in the Country will be prominently displayed.

It is also intended to issue a handbook giving full description of the goods, their prices, the places of manufacture and the names of the manufacturers.

It is therefore requested that Manufacturers and dealers in Purely Swadeshi Articles will immediately send us samples of such articles as they may be manufacturing; provided such articles are purely indigenous. As regards cloth, it must be entirely hand-spun and hand-woven; where Mill yarn is used, it must be made in India.

All communications may be addressed to:—

THE SECRETARY,
Asoka Museum,
Asoka Building, Princess Street,
Bombay, No. 2.

The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1924.

BLOCKADE OF TRUTH.

It is nearly three weeks since the shocking tragedy at Jaito was enacted, but save for a brief but highly coloured Press communique, the Government of India have elected to maintain a heavy blockade of truth in connection with the episode. They have prevented the Legislative Assembly from discussing the event and have so far not yielded to the public demand for an open and searching investigation into the affair. On the other hand, their agent, the Administrator of Nabha, is preventing all outsiders, even if they be members of the Assembly, from entering the State and investigating the truth. The Press is, of course, entirely excluded from Nabha. Our own request to the Administrator to permit a representative of this journal to enter Nabha State and report on the Akali situation has not yet been complied with. The members of the Punjab Legislative Council also have been prevented from discussing the subject. Thus the blockade of truth regarding Jaito is complete and the Indian public and the world at large are left to grope in the dark as best as they might with the help of the sooty and extremely unreliable rush-light of the Press communique.

What is the correct total number of casualties and of the prisoners in the hands of the Administrator, how the latter, including Dr. Kitchlew and Acharya Gidvani, are being treated in jail; whether their trial has begun and if so, whether they have been allowed all the necessary facilities for a proper defence; and whether any of the prisoners have been already convicted and sentenced—is all unknown to the public. These prisoners are not the subjects of the Nabha State: they are British Indian subjects and what is happening to them cannot be a matter of unconcern to the Sikh community in the Punjab and to the Indian public as a whole. The mere fact that they are prisoners in the hands of the authorities of an Indian State cannot deprive them of their rights as British Indian subjects. The Indian public must protest emphatically against the misuse of power by the Administrator of Nabha and its abetment by the Government of India. We publish elsewhere an influentially signed representation to the Home Department of the Government of India, urging the need of a public and searching enquiry by a committee of officials and non-officials into the Jaito tragedy. If the representation has not been signed also by the Swarajist members of the Assembly they have done so on principle and not because they do not sympathise with the demand for an open enquiry. So, the demand can be said to be endorsed by practically every non-official Indian member of the Assembly. Will the Government of India treat such a demand with contempt? Already the *bona fides* of the Administrator of Nabha are gravely suspect in the eyes of the Indian public, who, in the absence of further light on the incident, decline to believe that the Akalis were armed and had fired on the Administrator and his party and that the latter had returned fire only in self-defence. More than one eye-witness of the tragedy has flatly contradicted the official statement regarding the possession and use of fire-arms by the Akalis.

In view of these conflicting versions of the incident and of the grave suspicions still lingering in the public mind that the authorities of the Nabha State have been guilty of ordering firing on an unarmed and unaggressive assembly, a public enquiry by an independent committee is urgently called for, no less in the interests of the Government than of truth and public tranquillity. If the Akalis had been false to their vow of non-violence they would not have resolved on challenging the Administrator's illegal orders once more, braving even death, as they are doing now. The blockade of truth which the Government of India is maintaining is calculated to exasperate the Sikh community and raise grave apprehensions in the minds of the rest of the Indian public. The Government of India would be well advised to act according to the suggestion of the M. L. A,'s, and immediately institute a public enquiry into the affair, in place of the purely departmental enquiry which has been set on foot but which is bound to be only a hole and corner enquiry that will utterly fail to satisfy the Indian public and the Sikh community.

RAILWAY FINANCE.

There are at least two proposals of cardinal importance in the Government of India budget for 1924-25, which we fear do not receive the attention their intrinsic importance in relation to the national development of this country demands. The proposals for the sinking funds against the public debt of India, and those relating to the separation of the railway from the general budget have an importance beyond the finances of a given year, and as such they have to be considered from a variety of standpoints. Leaving aside for the moment the question of a permanent scientific provision against the debt of India, the railway finance by itself may promise the enthusiast for railway extension in this country a greater elasticity ,and a more hopeful outlook than has been the case hitherto, owing in part to the cramping influence of the total centralised finances. In practice, however, the Government of India have never shown anything like a step-motherly treatment to this their pet hobby, next after the military department; and it may at least be doubted by those, who do not by any means feel that this country is in crying need of further railway expansion, whether the proposed separation will really leave larger funds at the disposal of the railway authorities than they have hitherto obtained. For the railways of India, though often boosted as a great commercial asset of the Government, have never truly been operated on strict commercial principles. They have, for one thing, never allowed adequately or at all for depreciation, of which a business dealing with such rapidly deteriorating assets must make a first charge and have consequently allowed a short spell of adventitious prosperity caused by the war to sap their very foundations. The wastage and demoralisation caused by the war and its laxity are more responsible for the "bad times" in our railway finances than any other circumstance, not excepting even the familiar platitude about the prevailing unsettled conditions of Europe. Wanting in their own internal reserve against depreciation, the railway demand further capital outlay merely for renewals and replacements as though it was for improvements and extensions of a productive kind. The Government of India have, under a short-sighted policy, permitted their finances to be drained by these insatiate demands of an unpardonably wasteful department; but for just that very reason it may be doubted if the separated railway financial authorities would be able to obtain all the funds they are insisting upon as a first charge upon the credit of the Government of India.

In describing the general principle of separation of the railway finance, the Finance Member said:—"The taxpayer, instead of paying the whole of the expenses and taking the whole of the incomings of the railways, will enter into a bargain with the railways to receive from them, (a) a sum sufficient to pay in full the interest on the capital he has invested in commercial lines, (b) an additional dividend of five-sixths of one per cent. on that capital, and (c) a share of one-fifth of any surplus earnings that may be secured in addition. In return, the railways will be left to carry on their business with the right to retain any surplus over and above what they pay to the Government, and to apply it to railway purposes, first of all for creating reserves, and then by using those reserves for improving the services they render to the public, and reduce the price they charge for those services." From this long extract it is not clear whether the strategic lines are to be included in the arrangement or not. The loss the taxpayer has incurred so far on account of the Indian railways is due far more to the unproductive and burdensome military lines on the frontier than the commercial lines proper. In the summary given above the Finance Member is careful to speak only of the commercial capital or commercial lines. What does this portend except that we have not seen the last of the drain on account of the railways? Statement III appended to the budget speech makes no separate mention of the strategic lines, for which, according to a resolution of 1922, separate accounts have to be kept. Before assenting to the proposal as a whole the Assembly will, accordingly, do well to demand and obtain suitable information on this point. Then, again, it is by no means clear if the proposal to leave twenty per cent. of the surplus profits to the railways, after, that is, they have paid all working expenses and interest and sinking fund charges (sic), is left to them as representing their natural and reasonable depreciation reserve, or as a sort of a bonus further to develop their asset. Looking, once again, to the appendix already referred to, it seems improbable that the railways could make the contribution the inveterate optimist Sir Basil expects them to make, if it is insisted that they should provide a basis of strict commercial accounting, which will automatically demand a provision for depreciation. If a contribution is arrived at by authorising the railways to perpetuate a fundamentally vicious system of accounting, it cannot be sound or durable, and we trust the representatives of the tax-payers will not be bribed into silence by the temptation, as their predecessors of the first Assembly were when they voted the non-relapsing five-years' grant of 150 crores in one lump sum. Finally, the contribution expected by Sir Basil will materialise itself only if the existing, insupportable and iniquitous basis of railway charges for passengers and goods is maintained. In fact, by the separation of the railway budget in the manner outlined, the railway companies seem to get a free hand in maintaining, if not raising, their already high charges, at which they themselves have to suffer from what the economist would call the law of diminishing returns, and the public have to suffer from all the evils that a monopoly worked in this manner is apt to engender. If the Legislature assents to the separation, without demanding a reconsideration *ab initio* of the railway charges, they would sadly betray the interests of the country for generations to come. And if they do ask for a re-grading of the railway charges with a view to their scaling down, they would materially impair Sir Basil's highly artistic rendering of a surplus budget.

These considerations must be clear even to those who take a narrow view of railways in India and their development. To those who take a wider view, the problem becomes still more difficult, as the railways have to be fitted into their proper place in the general work of all-round national development. What is that proper place? While the railways were an open and unmitigated loss, the Indian publicist of the Gokhale school found it quite easy to show and insist upon their wastefulness. Since their returns have been camouflaged into showing a profit, that particular ground of opposition has been abandoned, especially as the Indian capitalist and commission-hunter finds it an easy task to secure "concessions" for himself under the new dispensation. But that does not, however, obviate the prime question: What is the real utility of railways or means of transport in general; how can we best and most cheaply obtain them? To those who consider that India has already had, in comparison with her wealth and commerce an overwhelming mileage of railways, and that for further development it is much more necessary to cast about for cheaper, alternative means of transport,—for example, the canalisation of the principal rivers for navigational purposes,—the assurance of the Finance Member that the Government of India and the Legislature will retain their full control over the railway surplus left to the railway authorities will be a cold comfort so long as these very authorities refuse to consider the funtlamental question whether we want in this country, at least for the present, any more railways at all. Making up the leeway no one would grudge. But expansion and new construction, in a period of still inflated prices, when Indian industries have yet to be fostered and developed, would only mean an unjustifiable taxation of the people of India that the foreign capital and labour engaged in the industries of railway supplies may benefit. Have the Government of India and the Legislature considered properly this aspect of the case?

Notes of the Day.

The Late Mr. Bhurgri.

The news of the death of Mr. G. M. Bhurgri will be received with the keenest regret all over the country. A staunch and uncompromising Nationalist, the late Mr. Bhurgri was among those who have devoted their lives to the promotion and preservation of Hindu-Muslim unity. He was a Congressman long before the bulk of his co-religionists decided to join that national body, and for some time acted as one of its Secretaries. Mr. Bhurgri shunned publicity, but there were few movements of national progress in the organisation and conduct of which his advice and support were not sought. Mr. Bhurgri was returned as an Independent member to the Legislative Assembly at the last election and his death deprives the newly-formed Nationalist Party of one whose place cannot be easily filled. But the loss to the country of one of the strongest links between the Hindus and Muslims is greater.

The Philippines.

The Insular Committee of the United States House of Representatives has decided to report a bill for provision of independence to the Filippinos. Posing as the champions and defenders of freedom and civilization British statesmen have been duping the peoples of the "dependencies" all along with promises of advance towards self-government. On the other hand, the history of the Philippines since the American occupation of it in 1898 has been a record of rapid progress to freedom and prosperity under the guidance of America and it is a matter of congratulation to the Filippinos and credit to the United States that in a quarter of a century the former are being enabled to realise their national aspirations. In this respect, India under the British rule furnishes a contrast. As soon as the Philippines came under the sovereignty of America the latter went on steadily nationalising the government of these islands. Hardly a decade had passed when President Wilson's Government granted self-government to the Filippinoes with promise of independence later, when they had established a stable government. The Jones Law of 1916 gave the assurance to the Filippinos in its preamble that "it is, as it always has been, the purpose of the people of the United States to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippine Isles and to recognise their independence as soon as a stable Government can be established therein" and soon after, in response to a pressing demand for establishment of the same the Wood-Forbes Commission was appointed to enquire into the matter. But the Philippine islands too had their short period of misfortune but now America would appear to be taking up the question in real earnest. By conferring independence upon the Philippines the United States will have thoroughly deserved the confidence rested in its altruism and generosity and its name will go down to posterity as a genuine champion of the freedom of nations. Will the British statesmen follow suit?

German Opinion on Indian Affairs.

In the latest issue of the weekly edition of the "Koenische Zeitung" occurs a very interesting commentary on the attitude of the New Labour Government in England towards India. The paper points out that Mr. Ramsay Macdonald has threatened Indian Nationalists in a message which he sent to them on the assumption of office. According to this German journal, two acts of the present British Prime Minister are extremely likely to anger the Indian Nationalists. The one is the inclusion of Lord Chelmsford in the British Cabinet, the other is the exclusion of Col. Josiah Wedgewood from it. It says that giving office to Lord Chelmsford is "too much of a strong dose" for the Nationalists in India, while the denial of office to a man of whose sympathetic intentions they were quite sure has considerably angered them. The paper suggests that the situation in India is sure to become lively.

The Ruhr Struggle.

The papers owned by the Stinnes group in Germany have always been exhorting the Berlin Government to arrive at some understanding with France, but now even journals of the type of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" are exhibiting the same attitude. This journal which was once extremely nationalistic in its opinions, and which strongly supported passive resistance now declares that the time has come to take a new orientation of the position of Germany in European politics. It says: "The Ruhr struggle was for us Germans a lost battle. For the second time Germany has been defeated by France. For the second time Germany has dragged on the struggle to uttermost exhaustion. We are driven to capitulate because economic chaos threatens us." The paper hopes that the advent of Labour to power in England would help Germany in getting out of the economic chaos, and thus facilitate the reparation problem.

Lord Olivier's Complaint.

Lord Olivier is reported to be surprised at the interpretation put upon his words in this country, but his lordship may find consolation in the fact that he is not the only politician in office whose misfortune it is to be taken at his word. Mr. Montagu, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill, to name only a few among living British politicians, had each a similar experience—the first in connection with his famous Mesopotamian utterance, the second in connection with his still more famous "steel frame" speech and the third in respect of his post-prandial remarks at the East African luncheon. All the mischief has resulted from these politicians failing to remember that their utterances are likely to be heard by a much larger audience than those to whom they had been immediately addressed, or if they at all remembered the larger audience outside, by their miscalculation of the capacity of the latter to read between the lines of these utterances. If Lord Olivier had been a seasoned bureaucrat like Sir Malcolm Hailey, he would have been more guarded in his utterances and would never have indulged in any generalisations about the salt tax in the abstract and stuck to the "reasonableness" and "inevitability" of the Indian tax in the circumstances so well described by the spokesmen of the Indian bureaucracy. We have no doubt after his present bitter experience, Lord Olivier will be more "statesman-like" in future and keep a close watch on his tongue and pen.

Supporters of Bureaucracy.

If it were not for the fact that the public are fully aware of the demoralising atmosphere of the "Reformed" Councils, the result of the debate in the local Council on Saturday on the non-official motion to reduce the demand under the head of "Jails and Convict Settlements" by three lakhs, by way of protest against the barbarous methods of the prison administration and the harsh treatment of political prisoners in particular, would make many an Indian despair of his countrymen. The horrors of Visapur, and the harsh treatment in Yeravda and other jails in the Presidency are still fresh in the minds of the public. In spite of repeated demands Government have refused to abolish the miniature hell on earth which has been set up at Visapur and it still continues to disfigure the fair face of this Presidency. But in the eyes of some Indians, such institutions are a necessary evil and they evoke no sense of shame or indignation in their breasts, because they feel secure that they themselves will not at any time be called upon to submit to the treatment that is meted out to their less fortunate countrymen. These Indians helped to defeat the motion by joining hands with the officials.

The Division.

We give below the names of those gentlemen who voted for the motion as well as of those who voted against it and leave it to the readers to draw their own conclusions. This list will also give the reader an idea of the every day voting which takes place in the local Council when the official bench defies public opinion and the popular representatives:—

(Ayes) that the grant be reduced by Rs. 3 lakhs (1) Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, (2) Mr. S. S. Dev, (3) Dr. M. K. Dixit, (4) Mr. N. R. Gunjal, (5) Mr. M. R. Jayakar, (6) Mr. P. G. Joshi, (7) Mr. M. D. Karki, (8) Mr. Y. R. Kothari, (9) Khan Saheb A. M. Mansuri, (10) Mr. W. S. Mukadam, (11) Mr. M. M. Mehta, (12) Mr. J. P. Mukhi, (13) Mr. B. R. Nanal, (14) Mr. H. H. Narielwala, (15) Mr. K. F. Nariman, (16) Mr. Nurmohmed, (17) Mr. A. E. Patel, (18) Mr. M. B. Powar, (19) Mr. G. B. Pradhan, (20) Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola, (21) Mr. H. D. Sahela, (22) Mr. C. M. Saptarishi, (23) Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, (24) Mr. R. G. Soman, (25) Mr. A. N. Surve, (26) Mr. J. C. Swaminarayen, (27) Dr. M. B. Velkar, (28) Mr. P. Thackersy.

(Noes). (1) Mr. Abdul Latif, (2) Mr. J. Addyman, (3) Khan Bahadur Bedreker, (4) Mr. S. K. Bole, (5) Mr. A. Bullocke, (6) Mr. J. P. Bunter, (7) Mr. P. R. Cadell, (8) Mr. G. E. Chatfield, (9) Mr. L. S. Chaudhari, (10) Mr. F. Clayton, (11) Khan Bahadur Cooper, (12) Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, (13) Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, (14) Mr. A. M. Dehlavi, (15) Mr. A. R. Dalal, (16) Dr. Cosmos Fernandez, (17) Mr. K. S. Framji, (18) Khan Bahadur G. Hidayatullah, (19) Haji Khamiso, (20) Mr. R. T. Harrison, (21) Mr. G. W. Hatch, (22) Sir M. Hayward, (23) Sir L. Hepper, (24) Mr. W. F. Hudson, (25) Mr. B. V. Jadhav, (26) Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, (27) Mr. Kay, (28) Mr. K. Kaul, (29) Mr. Mohmed Ayub Khuro, (30) Mr. C. V. Mehta, (31) Mr. A. Montgomeri, (32) Mr. L. J. Mountford, (33) Mr. S. J. Murphy, (34) Mr. R. S. Nikaljay, (35) Khan Bahadur Pathan, (36) Mr. D. R. Patil, (37) Mr. F. G. Pratt, (38) Syed Gulam Nabi Shah, (39) Syed Sahajade Saheb Hyder, (40) Mr. R. D. Shinde, (41) Thakor of Anod, (42) Thakor of Kerwada, (43) Mr. G. A. Thomas, (44) Mr. G. Wiles, (45) Mr. E. E. Woods.

NATIONALIST PARTY'S TRIUMPH.

THE KHILAFAT.

ATTITUDE OF INDIAN MUSLIMS.

ANXIETY OF EX-KHALIF'S SUITE.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Geneva correspondent unsuccessfully sought an interview with the ex-Khalif but found the members of the suite most interested in the attitude of Indian Moslems. They are impatiently awaiting development in that quarter. The correspondent says it is felt that Indians will have a preponderating voice in the matter.—Reuter.

PROTEST AGAINST DEPOSITION

EGYPTIAN ULEMA'S LETTER TO KING HUSSEIN.

LONDON, March 10.

Cairo.—The Vernacular Press publishes a telegram from Ulema and other Moslem religious bodies throughout Egypt protesting against the deposition of the Caliph. Fifty Ulema, Sheikhs and Moslem dignitaries have issued a message to King Hussein insisting that all candidates for the Caliphate must await the decision of the whole Moslem world for the nomination of a single Caliph.—Reuter.

PALESTINE ULEMA TO CONFER.

LONDON, March 10.

Jerusalem.—The Grand Mufti of Palestine returning from a Conference with King Hussein in Trans-Jordania telegraphed throughout Palestine in the name of the Moslem Supreme Council inviting all Muftis Ulema and other notables to confer at Jerusalem on the Caliphate question.—Reuter.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

FREEDOM OF TRADE GRANTED TO THE LATTER.

LONDON, March 9.

A Moscow message says that the Soviet Government has granted an "immediate freedom of trade" between Turkey and Russia subject only to the payment of customs dues for local produce and manufactures of both the countries, while the Turkish traders will be free to come and go and sell their wares to whomsoever they please.—Reuter.

KEMAL'S PRESENT TO INDIA.

LONDON, March 9.

Constantinople.—The Turkish Commission which went to India to collect funds for the benefit of the Turkish refugees has remitted the first sum collected, namely six thousand sterling. Mustapha Kemal is sending his autographed photograph as a presentation to the people of India.—Reuter.

GREEK POLITICAL CRISIS.

MOVE TO FORM A CABINET.

LONDON, March 9.

Athens.—Papanastassiou is said to be endeavouring to form a Cabinet including politicians of all shades in the present Assembly. The new Government's programme will include the overthrow of the dynasty by the Assembly without plebiscite. The question of the change of constitution will be settled by plebiscite at an opportune moment. It is at present arranged that Venizelos shall leave Greece on March 10th via Brindisi.—Reuter.

SYMPATHY FOR FRANCE.

LONDON, March 10.

Strong sympathy is extended on every hand with France in her desire for security as brought out by the Yellow Book. It is recognised France is reasonably apprehensive of aggression from a rehabilitated Germany, nevertheless the British disinclination to enter into a military alliance in accordance with the French views is defended and at the same time it is pointed out the occupation of the Ruhr and the Rhineland has no more solved France's fear from Germany than it has solved the Reparations question. It is emphasised that security is more important than the Reparations and hopes are entertained that the discussions between M. Poincare and Mr. Macdonald will lead to an agreement on this predominant consideration.—Reuter.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

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SUPPLIES REFUSED UNDER FOUR HEADS.

FIRST DAY'S VOTING IN ASSEMBLY.

LABOUR ASKED TO DELIVER GOODS.

PUNDIT MOTILAL JUSTIFIES OBSTRUCTION.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS & MR. PAL REMAIN NEUTRAL.

(By our Special Representative.)

DELHI, March 10.

The Chapter of Obstruction to which all were looking forward with such keen interest was opened to-day in the Assembly. Four demands of grants, namely, Customs, Income-tax, Salt and Opium were rejected Government sustaining defeat on four successive divisions. The largest National party majority over Government was 9 while on one occasion it fell to 1 when the division was the closest. The credit for this notable performance which has showed Government to be in a permanent and real minority even in a body like the Assembly, goes to the able, courageous and tactful leadership of Pandit Motilal Nehru and to the real patriotism and loyalty of Independents like Panlit Malaviya, and Messrs. Jinnah, Neogy, Chetty and others who were rumoured to be opposed to the policy of obstruction but stood by their pledge. Since Thursday last meetings of the National party have been held almost daily, but every time the previous decisions were confirmed though it was feared that the policy of continuous obstruction would break up the party. To-day, however, the Independents stood loyally with the Swarajists and gave resolute battle to the Government. With each division excitement became more intense and the results were received with loud cheers in which some European non-officials sportingly joined.

When the Assembly met this morning there was unusual animation on the floor of the House which was fuller than ever. The Government whips had evidently been busy and there were some new faces visible, persons who had probably been specially sent for at this critical moment. A long list of interpellations was gone through when Dr. Gour put questions on the newly-formed Cabinet Committee and though Sir Malcolm Hailey said he had asked for full information from the Secretary of State there were a number of supplementary questions inquiring about its functions and personnel. Dr. Gour attempted to move an adjournment for three days of demands for grants till the despatch of the Secretary of State arrived, but Sir M. Hailey said there was going to be no despatch nor was a reply expected in three days. There was a preliminary discussion with regard to the procedure to be followed in discussing the demands and the President ruled that on the first grant there would be a general discussion while the same grounds should not be repeated in moving the omission. If the omission is passed there would be no opportunity to discuss departmental administration in detail, said the President but that could not be helped.

Accordingly on the first grant on Customs there followed a number of speeches of general character lasting nearly four hours and a half, while the rest of the three demands were disposed of within an hour, on the last of which not even a single speech was made. Honours of the debate were divided between Pt. Motilal Nehru and Sir Malcolm Hailey while Mr. Patel and Mr. Belvi also made useful contributions to the debate. Pt. Motilal has got an enviable calmness, restraint and dignity about his speeches and he put his case with moderation and sweet reasonableness. He made it clear that the refusal to vote the supplies is not the special property of the Non-co-operators, but a perfectly constitutional means of compelling an irresponsible executive to redress grievances. He carefully analysed Lord Olivier's speech and showed how it fell short of the country's demands and where it suffered from false diagnosis. "The patient is bleeding" remarked pandit Motilal, "but we are told the surgeon is preoccupied in other things." The best portion of his speech was the latted part wherein he said that if the British people are a determined people the determination was not their sole heritage and it would be honourable in those who were determined to win their rights than in those who were determined to withhold them from others. But he had no illusions about the course that his Party was following. "We are only doing a thing in imitation of a real right" said he "for the House not being a free one its powers were also not real." Pt. Motilal's speech was a fine effort and eloquently delivered.

Sir Malcolm Hailey's reply though poor in substance was unexceptionable in form and style. Having burnt his fingers by his provocative speech on the last occasion Sir Malcolm adopted a more conciliatory tone and argued a weak case well. He conceded that an extreme cases a course of obstruction might be justified, an admission which Mr. Patel later in the debate utilised to show that question in that case is not the jusification of this course, but the justification in the present circumstances. The rest of Sir Malcolm's speech was an appeal to the Independents and the moderate minded members to desert the Swarajists since Government's response was not incomplete and obstruction was a bad political tactics

Messrs. Abhyanker, Belvi and Patel from the National side and Messrs. Sivaswamy Aiyer and Chatterjee from the Government benches also spoke. Mr. Pal made a singularly effete speech and as usual tried to justify his superior reason by twitting at the unreason of both the Government and Swarajists. Thus a quite unprecedented kind of debate on the demands of grants took place at end of which Government forces were routed not once in a snap division, but four times in succession. To-morrow new demands will be voted upon.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 10.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day amid scenes of excitement, not unmixed with anxiety, to consider the demands for grants. There has not been change in the Party position since last night. But Pandit Motilal Nehru was having long talks with Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas just before the Assembly commenced proceedings. I understand that Sir Purshotamdas was requesting Pandit Motilal to agree to a rejection of a few major heads under the Budget and substantial cuts in other items.

LATER.

Much excitement prevailed in the Legislative Assembly lobbies about the fate of the demand for grants. It is understotod that the voting strength of the Nationalist Party this morning is 67 and in view of the attendance in the House it is expected that the Party would carry the motion omitting various grants.

DELHI, March 9.

The Nationalist Party met again this evening—the whips presented the report explaining voting strength in the Legislative Assembly in connection with the Budget. After short discussion the meeting resolved, satisfying itself that it has got a majority, to start the policy of construction and that this should commence to-morrow by refusing all demands for grants.

RECORD ATTENDANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 10.

Amidst tense excitement the Legislative Assembly met at eleven this morning. The attendance was unusually large numbering about 125 and may be put as a record attendance during the session. To-day's vote on demands for grants would decide whether the Nationalists would succeed or fail in putting obstruction through. Votes secured by the Whips on both the sides seem balanced and the decision would rest with three or four votes which do not seem to have been yet pledged to either side.

The following three new members were sworn in:—Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Yakub Kassim Ariff and Khan Bahadur Syed Mahamed Ismail.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

A large number of questions were answered:

Sir Malcolm Hailey replying to Mr. Duraiswami Aiyengar's question regarding the number of persons in India who live on charity said in India there were 28,82,641 and in British India 20,18,505 persons who were classed as "beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc." The whole entry was under the head of "unproductive occupations."

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed asked whether the Swarajist volunteers were not included in the category. (Laughter.)

Sir Malcolm Hailey: The Hon. member must address that question elsewhere. (Renewed laughter.)

Replying to Mr. K. C. Roy's question regarding the action taken on the Bengal Retrenchment Committee's recommendation for reductions in the number of the Executive members in Bengal, Sir Malcolm Hailey said that the recommendations of the Bengal Retrenchment Committee were made to the Government of Bengal from whom inquiries would be made as to how the matter now stood.

Replying to another question of Mr. K. B. Roy enquiring as to whether in view of the Inchcape Committee's report the question of increasing the British treasury contribution to the cost of the India Office, Government had reviewed the matter, the Home Member said that the position had been reviewed, but it had been decided that it was not practicable to substantiate any claim for increase in the treasury contribution towards the cost of India Office.

Replying to the enquiry about the total strength of the India Office, Sir Malcolm Hailey said that the Council of India Office at present consists of ten members. The Secretary of State has power to appoint any number being not less than 8 or more than 12 and so far as is known to the Government of India no proposal is under consideration for the modification of these numbers. The dates on which the members of the Council mentioned will normally be due to retire are as follows:—Sir James Brunyate in May, 1924, Sir Edmond Barrow in January, 1924, Mr. Bhupendranath Basu 5th of November, 1924, Sahibzada Aftab Ahmed Khan 1st September 1924.

Before the Assembly took up the demands for grants, Dr. Gour asked whether it was true that the Cabinet Committee had been set up to consider the Indian affairs.

Sir Malcolm Hailey said: That was so.

A volley of questions followed about the scope of the Committee, etc.

The Home Member said that he had no further information.

CABINET COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIR.

When question time was over Dr. Gour asked a question of which he had given private notice to the Home Member. He drew attetntion to a special cable in the "Statesman" stating that a Cabinet Committee had been set up to consider the Indian affairs and consult with the members of the Secretary of State's Council. He drew attention to a statement by the "Daily Herald" that members of Parliament and representatives of Indian opinion would be allowed to submit their views. He also asked for information regarding the functions of this committee, scope of its enquiry and as to what steps Government had taken to institute their departmental enquiry.

Sir Malcolm Hailey said he had agreed to answer the question because the Assembly might be interested in the matter even though he was not able to give a very full and satisfactory answer. News given in newspapers that a Cabinet Committee had been formed was correct and he had cabled to the Secretary of State for further information, as for the power of consultation by that Committee. He did not posses any information about the Cabinet Committee, already in operation. As soon as he received information about its scope and procedure he would communicate it to the House.

Pandit Motilal Nehru drew attenti[on] an answer in the House of Commons that the Committee appointed was on lines of that appointed last year.

The Home Member said "The Pandit was perhaps confusing the Joint Parliamentary Committee with the new Cabinet Committee which was entirely a different thing."

Sir Chamanlal asked whether the Labour Government had not announced its desire to form committees in respect of various departments.

The Home Member said: "That may be so."

Mr. Shanmukum Chetty: "Is this the first instance in which a committee has been appointed. Cabinet Committees have been appointed in regard to many other matters in the past."

A Member asked whether the Committee would come out to India.

Sir Malcolm Hailey: "I am not aware of that, Sir. I wonder what will happen to the English Cabinet if many of its members come out to India" (laughter).

Mr. B. C. Pal:—"May I ask if this Committee has anything to do with the departmental committee which you promise us. Will the Cabinet Committee abrogate your ideal of a departmental committee?"

Home Member: "Certainly not."

Mr. K. C. Roy: "Is the Government aware that a similar Cabinet Committee was formed when the Montagu-Chelmosford reforms were under consideration?"

Home Member: "That is so. But precise details are not within my recollection. The honourable member is aware of them more than I."

A member asked:—"Was the Government of India consulted before this Committee was appointed?"

Answer: "No Sir. It is not our concern."

Mr. Jinnah:—"Is the Hon. Member aware whether this Committee is going to consider the question of the revision of the Government of India Act?"

Answer:—"I am afraid I am unable to give any further information. He is pumping from a drying well." (laughter).

Mr. Abdul Kassim:—"Is this committee to enquire into the working of the Government of India Act?".

The Home Member was unable to give information.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao asked a question to which the Home Member said that no further communications had taken place as Government had been busy otherwise.

Pandit Motilal: "May I ask the Home Member whether he is prepared to take the House into confidence as regards the contents of the cablegram he sent to England?"

Home Member: "Certainly Sir. I merely asked that in view of our budget discussion we should be in a position to give as much information as possible."

Mr. Pal:—"Adjourn the discussion till a reply comes."

Answer: "That cannot be done, Sir."

Mr. Gya Prasad Singh: "So there is nothing definite in this announcement."

Answer:—"The Hon. member must draw the implication according to his own feeling on the subject.

CUSTOMS DEMAND.

Sir Charles Innes next moved for demand for grants over 71 lakhs 84 thousand under the head Customs.

Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha rising to a point of order pointed out that the salary of the President had been put down as non-votable, while according to the Act the salary must be votable at the end of four years when the elected President would take place of the present occupant of the chair.

Sir Basil Blackett said this matter could be discussed when they came to the head "general administration.

Dr. Gour moved adjournment of the debate for three days within which time a reply might come from the Secretary of State. The Home Member made it plain that the despatch of the reply rested with the Secretary of State and that he did not think it would come within three days. The President said he could not accept the motion as the Hon. members would have another chance when voting the Finance Bill.

Sir Malcolm Hailey referring to notices of reduction pointed out that as the motions for omission had been given notice of, he wanted to know whether those could be moved in that form and suggested that such motion be discussed first.

Pandit Motilal and Mr. Patel explained that according to the Rules they were right in moving for omission of demands.

The President said the rules permitted it while the standing order did not. There was no doubt inconsistency, but the practice of the House had been to follow the standing order. When a motion for demand was put, if it was to be refused it could be done by a negative vote. But if Pundit Motilal insisted on his form of amendment the chair would let him do so. He also pointed out that on the discussion under Customs, he would, in view of general feeling in the House, permit consideration of the bigger issues, but that the discussion in respect of other heads must be confined to those subjects.

PT. NEHRU JUSTIFIES OBSTRUCTION.

Pandit Motilal moved for the omission of the grant under Customs. He made it clear that he had no grievance against the Customs Department as such and that his motion related to it because it happened to be the first demand for grant. He had not even gone through these demands, though even a cursory glance which he had given could not leave undetected the position regarding the continuance of the cotton excise duties. However he proposed to refuse money to the Government of India on general grounds. "My grievance is not against the entire administration of the Government of India. The reasons are the very unsatisfactory and disappointing nature of the response made by the Government to the resolution passed by a majority on the subject of the establishment of responsible Government in India. I may inform the House and specially some of the more nervous members of it, that it has nothing whatever to do with what has been described as the wrecking or destroying policy of non-co-operation. It is a perfectly constitutional and legitimate means of bringing the various grievances of India to the notice of Government and when other remedies have failed this is the only course open to the people, who still have an outstanding grievance. I know the grants will be restored and that we shall be knocking our heads in vain against the Treasury gates, but this is the strongest form of protest". Continuing Pandit Motilal quoted

(Continued on next page.)

MAHATMA GANDHI.

LEFT POONA LAST NIGHT.

ARRIVES BOMBAY THIS MORNING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, March 10.

Mahatma Gandhi left Poona by 10-35 p.m. train for Bombay. He will go by motor to Juvem near Andheri. He intends staying there for three months. He was accompanied by Mr. Andrews, Sjts. Devidas Gandhi, Shankerlal Banker, Anusuya Ben and others. Mr. Andrews intends to stay with him for some weeks.

A hearty send-off was given by a small crowd that assembled at the station in spite of all precautions taken to keep the departure private. Amongst those present were Dr. Dudly, the head sister of the Sassoon Hospital and Messrs. Paranjpe, Babulal and others.

MAHATMA'S OPINION ON AKALI ACTIVTIES.

DELIBERATIONS WITH DEPUTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, March 10.

The deputation of the Akali Sikhs headed by Sirdar Mangalsingh was in Poona the whole of the last week. Discussions and deliberations were going on with Mahatma Gandhi every day regarding the Akali activities. The Associated Press representative waited upon Mahatma Gandhi who when asked as to the result of the protracted deliberations with the Sikh deputation stated thus:—"I had long and cordial conversations with the Akali friends. In the course of the conversations I tendered to them my opinion on the several matters under discussion. The public will not expect me to divulge the matter discussed between us or the opinion given by me, but I am free to state this, that the Akali friends told me that my letter was not received by the Shiromni Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee, with apathy and they satisfied me that under the circumstances it gave it all the consideration. Unfortunately my letter was seen by them in the Press so late that they were unable to do more than they did in the matter. My friends informed me to my surprise that there was a general misapprehension in the Punjab that after the Nankana tragedy I had expressed an opinion that the Gurudwara movement should have been postponed till after the attainment of Swarajya and that my recent letter was intended to renew that opinion. I never once expressed the opinion attributed to me, as can be amply verified from my writings and speeches of the time. My recent letter was merely an advice to suspend and not necessarily to stop altogether the sending of the then impending Shahidi Jatha till after deliberation with a Committee of non-Sikh friends and full introspection and searching of the heart."

The Sikh deputation has left Poona.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO MAHATMA

MR. TAIRSEE'S RESOLUTION IN CORPORATION.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee has sent the following letter to the Secretary, Bombay Municipality—

Sir,—Please take notice that at the next meeting of the Corporation or as soon as I can be heard I will move that an address be voted by the Bombay Municipal Corporation on behalf of the citizens of Bombay to Mahatma Gandhi.

Yours faithfully,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TIRSEE.

SERIOUS SPANISH SITUATION IN MOROCCO

LONDON, March 10.

Paris.—Reports from French sources in Morocco indicate the seriousness of the situation in Spain and Morocco. Two Spanish posts are besieged, but managing to get food and ammunition by sea. The main routes are menaced by the Riffs who have violently assaulted a number of Spanish position sixty kilometres west of Melilla.—Reuter.

M. POINCARE'S FINANCIAL PROPOSALS.

LONDON, March 10.

Paris.—The Finance Committee of the Senate examined M. Poincare's financial proposals for the whole of yesterday afternoon and passed a number of articles but amended others. The committee hitherto has approved four milliard francs increased taxation. The Committee remains hostile to investing the Government with power to frame regulations having the force of law.—Reuter.

JAITO TRAGEDY.

BLOCKADE OF TRUTH.

DEMAND FOR A PUBLIC ENQUIRY.

The following letter has been addressed to the Home Department, Government of India:—

Delhi, the 27th February, 1924.

To the Secretary to the Home Department, Government of India, Delhi.

Dear Sir,—The events at Jaito which resulted in a considerable loss of life have excited public attention throughout India. Not only the Sikh community, but the whole of the Indian community is greatly perturbed over them. The official and non-official versions of the occurrences widely differ. Two members of the Legislative Assembly who went up to Jaito were not permitted to enter the village and were thus prevented from witnessing what actually occurred.

An attempt was made to raise a discussion on this subject in the Assembly, but the motion was ruled out of order on objection taken by the Home Member. It is to be regretted that the Central Legislature should under the present rules be denied an opportunity of raising a discussion over an occurrence which resulted in the loss of lives of a number of His Majesty's Indian subjects and which took place under the direction of, and in a territory administered by officers of the British Government. It seems to us that Government owe a duty to the public to institute a thorough enquiry into the matter. It is of supreme importance that at this critical juncture Government should not add to the many causes of misunderstanding that have already made the political situation in India so difficult as it is. A mere magisterial inquiry will not satisfy the needs of the situation, but a public inquiry by a body so constituted as to command the confidence of the country is necessary. In view of the grave situation that is likely to arise in consequence of this incident, we trust that the Government will be able to appoint a Committee of officials and non-officials to make a thorough investigation. We request you to be so good as to place this communication before the Governor-General in Council as early as possible for their consideration.—Yours sincerely,

(1) H. S. Gour,
(2) S. C. Ghose,
(3) Madan Mohan Malaviya,
(4) Kartar Singh,
(5) M. Rama Chandra Rao,
(6) Abdul Haye,
(7) R. K. Shanmukhan Chetty,
(8) Bipin Chandar Pal,
(9) S. Murtaza Sahib Bahadur,
(10) Gulab Singh,
(11) Krishna Kant Malaviya,
(12) Ganganandan Sinha,
(13) Gya Parshad Singh,
(14) Mohamed Yakub,
(15) N. M. Joshi,
(16) Tulsi Goswami,
(17) S. G. Abbas,
(18) Makhdum Rajan Baksh Shah,
(19) Haji Wajihuddin,
(20) K. A. Kasim,
(21) H. M. Kuidwai,
(22) Maung Knn,
(23) A. P. Sinha,
(24) K. C. Neogy.
(25) Kastur Bhai Lalbhai,
(26) Sivaswamy Ayer,
(27) Tok Kyi,
(28) Mahmood S'Chamnad Sahib Bahadur,
(29) S. A. K. Jeelani,
(30) Piare Lal,
(31) K. V. R. Reddi,
(32) M. L. Makan,
(33) M. K. Acharya,
(34) V. N. Mutalik.
(35) Kumar Ganganand Sinha,
(36) S. N. Singh.
(37) B. Venkatapatiraju,
(38) T. Rangachariar,
(39) Harchandrai Vishindas,
(40) M. A. Jinnah.
(41) Prince Afsar-ul-Mulk.

BABU PURAN CHUNDER DAS ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 10.

Babu Purna Cunder Das, Assistant Secretary, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, was arrested at Dinajpur on Saturday afternoon. Only two months ago he was released from Berhampore Jail after an imprisonment of two and a half years. After his release, he was elected Assistant Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee and was busy in the Volunteer organisation. On Saturday morning he arrived at Dinajpur to attend the District Conference. The same afternoon while addressing the meeting Babu Purna Chunder Das was sent for by the District Magistrate, who accompanied by the District Superintendent came to the Conference gate. Babu Purna Chunder hearing this immediately came to the gate and was formally arrested. The arrest is said to be under the Bengal Regulation III. He was brought down to Calcutta yesterday.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson attended Captain J. A. Lynch's wedding at the Church of the Holy Name, Wodehouse Road, Bombay, on Monday morning.

H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson sailed his Yacht "Kittiwake" in the Regatta on Monday afternoon.

H. E. Lady Wilson attended the Bombay Women's Council Party at the Willingdon Sports Club on Monday afternoon.

Mrs. O. K. Caroe has arrived at Government House, Bombay.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

VOTE OF CENSURE ON POLICE.

REDUCTION MOTIONS DEFEATED

On Monday the Bombay Legislative Council had an interesting discussion on police grants when Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. Kothari exposed the whole administration and the former brought into relief the case of Superintendent Carter and impressed upon the House to reduce the police grant as a mark of protest as the resolution passed by the last Council was not given effect to by the Government. But the appeal to the self-respect and patriotism fell on deaf ears and the Government bench went triumphant against the popular will. In the evening another resolution was brought by Mr. Lalji Naranji to cut down the Development Department grant by two crores of rupees, but reason did not prevail over loyalty to the Government or the party leader and that too was defeated. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir who held the portfolio of the Development Department made a friendly gesture of his agreeableness to reduce the demand by thirty lakhs of rupees, but this was ignominiously refused by the People's Party and consequently he got the full demand without any cut in division.

The proceedings commenced with Mr. K. F. Nariman's (Bombay City South) motion to reduce to Rs. 1,00,000 from the total amount of Rs. 1,13,500 of the provision made for 44 sergeants. Mr. Nariman said the provision made for the Indian Sub-Inspectors was only Rs. 125 per month who were recruited from men having university training. Besides they had to undergo further training at Nasik for eighteen months or two years and after all this ordeal of training they were started on a monthly salary of Rs. 125. While the Indian Sub-Inspectors were given Rs. 125 per month the European Sergeants were started on a monthly salary of Rs. 200. The citizens who had to deal with the City Police knew well that the Sub-Inspectors were much superior to the European Sergeants in every respect and yet a great injustice was done to the Indian Sub-Inspestors. Besides, in matter of promotion European Sergeants got rapid promotions over Sub-Inspectors for the posts of Deputy Inspectors and Inspectors. In regard to the Sergeant's qualfiications, Mr. Nariman said, they were mostly the ex-soldiers of war and they may be qualified to hold post in Government service, but not in the police department to do duty of policing of a cosmopolitan city like Bombay. Owing to their ignorance of Indian languages the citizens not conversant with English who happened to go to the police station, when Sergeants were on duty found great hardships as they would not understand the complaint and would require a havaldar to interpret for him. The havaldar owing to his limited knowledge of English would interpret things which the complainant did not mean and when the case came in the Police Court the complainant would deny having told anything of the kind as recorded in the complaint book. Besides, Mr. Nariman submitted those who had served on the battlefield were not fit to serve for civil duty of policing the civil population. At times therefore some unfortunate mishap was likely to occur as it did on Friday when the police fired at the poor mob of strikers. It was only a pretence to say that they were fired upon in self defence.

The official bench here raised objection to the remarks of Mr. Nariman and he withdrew the word "pretence."

Continuing Mr. Nariman said if Government wanted to provide jobs for these men because they had served in the war there were many other departments where they could provide, but not in the Police Department. He feared if the present policy was pursued discontent would exist as mere soldiers superseded the educated and trained children of the soil. Although in the Police Manual the Sub-Inspectors were recognized higher in grade than the Sergeants in actual pay thety got less and in promotion they were superseded by the Sergeants. He, therefore, urged the Government to abolish the grade of Sergeants and put all the Indians and Europeans on one scale of pay and grade.

Sir Maurice Hayward (Home Member) said though Sergeant might not be equally educated as Indian Sub-Inspectors, they were ully alive to the sense of their responsibility and there was no doubt that they showed coolness and courage in time of trouble to a greater extent than Indian officers.

Considering the cosmopolitan nature of the City of Bombay it was desirable to have a number of men of this class too for the security of life and safety of property. They had experience of the men of this type during the riot that took place at the time of the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. He would welcome any proposal to give higher pay to the Indian officers, if the House sanctioned it.

The motion was rejected.

Mr. V. R. Kothari (Sholapur) then moved reduction by Rs. 30 lakhs the total demand under the police amounting to Rs. 1,84,99,000.

Mr. Kothari said the expenditure on the police was increased in 1921-22 when non-co-operation movement was in its height and also for political reasons but if now Government thought that non-co-operation movement was dead and there had been a radical change it was necessary to curtail expenditure too in proportion.

VOTE OF CENSURE ON POLICE.

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay City South) in supporting the motion said he did so as a sort of vote of censure on the defective police administration in the province. In the northern part of the city of Bombay, he said, it was not the British raj that ruled but the Pathan raj as they learnt almost every day from newspapers that murders were committed and shops and people looted in broad daylight. While the police afforded no protection to the people in respect of their life and property, a number of policemen were spared to attend political meetings and another large number to arrest blind beggars and hawkers on the street and to march them off to the Courts of the Honorary Magistrates. Then Mr. Nariman said four years ago there was only one Deputy Commissioner of Police whereas there are now four but while the number of Deputy Commissioners was increased the number of crimes had not decreased because they issued orders sitting on the table. Mr. Nariman then referred to Superintendent Carter's case against whom the Council had passed a resolution for punishment in view of the strictures passed against him by the Magistrate. Mr. Nariman said, he himself believed that the structures passed against Superintendent Carter were justified and many public associations upheld the strictures by sending protests to Government to punish him. The last Council, he said, was characterised as consisting of men endowed with sweet reasonableness and yet the resolution passed by that body was not given effect to. The Hon. Gentlemen of the Council came from different parts of the Presidency, with a great deal of self-sacrifice and trouble and if a resolution which they passed after deliberate consideration was not given effect to, he asked where was the self-respect, dignity and utility of the House. The Government, he said, took money for education, jail, justice and police on only one hypothesis, viz:—The supremacy of the white. There was no equality. The police would not sufficiently protect the life and property and if one applied for a gun license for protection even that would be refused as he found from the number of licenses issued in the city. There were 1,500 licenses granted to Europeans against 1,100 to Indians. There was no equality for Indians in their own country and as a protest he supported the motion.

Rao Saheb Dadabhai Desai (Kaira) thought there should be a substantial reduction.

GOVERNMENT DEFENCE IN WHISPERING TONE.

Mr. A. Montgomerie (Secretary to Government, Home Department) said the Commissioner of Police had taken steps to mitigate the Pathan nuisance.

He was inaudible to the press table.

Sir Maurice Hayward (Home Member) said Government had effected retrenchment in the police department to the extent of Rs. 20 lakhs. The Retrenchment Committee had recommended reduction of Rs. 4,200 men from the Presidency and Sind and the Government had reduced them by nearly 3,000. Out of 62 Sub-Inspectors recommended for Retrenchment 50 were reduced and 13 district Sub-Inspectors were reduced from 60 recommended. The police expenditure he said was considerably reduced by the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee. In regard to the Pathan menace he said the Commissioner of Police had already taken action and those Pathans who could not give reasonable account and were unemployed were deported.

The motion was negatived by 51 votes against 29 in division. Sir Maurice Hayward then moved for a total demands of Rs. 2,61,95,000 for the combined departments of justice, jails and police, which was agreed to.

The report of the afternoon sitting of the Council will appear to-morrow.

BAN ON MR. HORNIMAN

SECRETARY OF STATE'S REFUSAL TO DO JUSTICE.

"PERSECUTION BY EXECUTIVE FIAT."

MR. HORNIMAN'S CHALLENGE TO LABOUR.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, March 10.

The following is the text of the question put in the House of Commons by Commander Kenworthy and the answer of the Under-Secretary of State.

Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy asked the Under-Secretary of State for India "What are the reasons for the continued refusal to allow Mr. B. G. Horniman, Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" to return to India?"

Mr. Richards: "The Government of India and Bombay in consideration of Mr. Horniman's history while he was in India and of his published writings since his deportation, have repeatedly decided against allowing him to return. Only a few days ago the Government of India in the Legislative Assembly resisted a motion for permitting him to return and it would be difficult for my noble friend to insist in the present condition of Indian affairs that they should withdraw their objections.'

Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy: "Does the hon. gentleman consider it right, that a man should be deprived of his livelihood without any chance of making a defence or any sort of public inquiry?"

Mr. Warlaw Milne: "Do we understand that it is the hon. gentleman's idea that this order should be rescinded? The last part of his answer gives that impression."

INDIA OFFICE OBSTINACY.

Mr. Horniman yesterday received the following letter from the Secretary of State for India:—

"Sir,

In reply to your letter dated 23rd February addressed to the Secretary of State for India, I am directed to forward for your information a copy of an answer given in the House of Commons on 3rd March to the question asked regarding your case by Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy, M. P.

This answer embodies the decision upon the request made in the last paragraph of your letter.

I am, etc.

Signature illegible.

This refers to a request to withdraw the objection to the issue of a passport. The "Daily Herald" under the heading "Mr. Horniman and India." "What does the Labour Cabinet stand for?" publishes a letter from Mr. Horniman protesting against the decision of Lord Olivier in which he says that the Government of India should continue to resist the demand for his return after the resolution in the Legislative Assembly is an indication of the extent to which they represent Indian public opinion and the contempt with which they treat it. Mr. Horniman adds that he has repeatedly challenged enquiry and still challenges it and asks how long this persecution of a man by executive fiat is to go on. The responsibility, he says, lies upon the Secretary of State for India and he asks: "Is it to support an autocratic and tyrannical conduct of this kind that men and women who believe in freedom have worked and voted to put the Labour Party into power?"

LETTER IN "TIMES."

The "Times" gives prominence to a letter from Mr. Horniman correcting the statement of its Delhi correspondent that he was deported during the war and pointing out that it had nothing at all to do with the war. The "Bombay Chronicle" consistently supported the Allied cause throughout the war and his own personal activities were always directed to that end. The paper did much to rally Indian opinion to the Allied cause and was sometimes under the painful necessity of stimulating the European community to a higher interest in the war than profits to be made out of it. The letter details the history of the matter and Mr. Horniman's repeated efforts to obtain enquiry or withdrawal of the charges by Mr. Montagu which have been shown to be false. It concludes by showing that the King's prerogative is being abused for the purpose of enabling the Bombay Government to get rid of an inconvenient critic of its policy and acts of administration and in restraint of liberty of the subject.

COMING GERMAN ELECTIONS.

APPEAL TO RESTORE FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

LONDON, March 9.

Berlin.—In view of the approaching general election, the Government of Reich has appealed to the authorities of the occupied territories for liberty of press and freedom of speech throughout the occupied zones in order to ensure an uninfluenced voting, and has asked permission for speakers from unoccupied Germany to address meetings, and requested that 140,000 inhabitants expelled from the occupied regions, of whom two-thirds are voters, should be allowed to vote. It is stated that the Interallied Rhineland High Commission is likely to grant freedom of press "so far as the safety of the occupation troops permits."—Reuter.

MEASURES CONTEMPLATED TO RESTORE FRANC.

LONDON, March 9.

Paris.—M. Millerand, M. Poincare, M. De Las Teyrie, the Manager of the Bank of France, and several prominent financial experts conferred at Elysee this morning regarding measures necessary to improve the financial situation and restore the franc. Government intends to impress upon the Senate the urgency of passing new financial measures rapidly, reducing the expenditure and ending the loan policy. It is understood that the Bank of France will continue to associate itself with the Government's efforts.—Reuter.

MAHATMA'S RECOVERY.

PUBLIC APPRECIATION.

COL. MADDOCK'S GRATITUDE.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, March 10.

Col. Maddock, Civil Surgeon, Sassoon Hospital has issued the following letter to the Press:—

"Owing to a number of congratulatory telegrams and letters, I have received from all parts of India, I find it impossible to answer them all personally. I, therefore, in the name of the Sassoon Hospital staff wish to thank all private individuals and public bodies, who have so kindly sent their congratulations on the recovery of Mr. Gandhi. These messages have been a source of the very greatest satisfaction and encouragement to us all and we are most extremely grateful to every one for their very great kindness to us during a very anxious time."

NATIONALIST PARTY'S TRIUMPH.

(Continued from previous page)

extensively from well known writers on English and French constitution and the rights in respect of voting on the budget to point out that supplies depended upon the redress of grievances and that if since 1748 this method had not been resorted to in England it was due to the development of the constitution which made it impossible for any Government to resist the will of the people. He also quoted from the speech of Fox during the days of Pitt showing that Fox justified the refusal to vote funds in extreme cases, drawing a distinction between free people and slaves of absolute monarchy. Pandit Motilal asked the House to keep in view this distinction between free people and slaves of absolute monarchy. In the case of free people, refusal to vote meant paralysis of administration, but in the case of slaves it only meant knocking heads against the gates of the Treasury when the demand was restored. He said while this weapon for refusal of votes was rusting in England they in India had to forge it as a new weapon."

GANDHI'S STATEMENT.

Continuing Pandit Motilal Nehru pointed out that the Assembly was helpless in respect of the Budget and could not exercise its independent judgment for the benefit of the people, because the power of certificate could nullify anything they did. They were something like a child playing soldiers. There was all the paraphernalia of a parliamentary show without the substance. He said Lord Olivier's statement had sent a cold wave throughout the country and it had been declared by the country as totally unsatisfactory and disappointing. "Lord Olivier had accused us that we will not play. The fact is that we refuse to play an unfair game in which both sides do not get equal chances and advantages. No immediate or early prospect of the revision of rules is held out. It is only stated; we will see whether we cannot find within the rules something to make the actual play more fair to you and more fair to us. So far as the revision of the rules is concerned we commit ourselves to nothing. This is all the reply that Lord Olivier's statement had given to a great deal of expectations and to those who were building castles in the air." Lord Olivier had quoted the manifesto of the Swaraj Party, but while in no way committing the House to the manifesto the speaker declared that the debates on same subject in the last Assembly had shown that exactly the same sentiments were contained in that manifesto and were expressed by Mr. Rangachariar. They were the sentiments not only of the Swaraj Party, but of the whole of India. Lord Olivier had admitted that certain things did rankle in Indian minds, but Lord Olivier had not seen the wounds deeper. Possibly he was not supplied with the full information by the Government of India. There were serious omissions in the list of grievances. Pandit Motilal expressed his appreciation of the conciliatory manner and courageous criticism and observations of the Secretary of State regarding General Dyer, the "Steel Frame" speech, Kenya and the Salt Tax, which he was sorry to find had been minimised in the subsequent explanation. The reference to Mahatma Gandhi was particularly courageous and took away to a certain extent the sting from the action of the Government of India in taking away all graces from the release by putting it on medical grounds, but among the omission and oppression that followed it the campaign of repression in the application of the Criminal Amendment Act and so also Gurukabagh which really exasperated the Sikhs. As for Non-co-operation the far-insighted statesman Mr. Gokhale had admitted in 1905 that if the humiliation of Indians continued co-operation with the bureaucracy would no longer be possible, but when they came to judge the actual response they found that the Secretary of State did not go beyond the Home Member. "There is the patient bleeding to death and the surgeon replies I am preoccupied. I must take my own time to get ready to stop bleeding."

Pandit Motilal was glad that Mr. Montagu's phrase that the British were the most determined people on the earth had not been repeated by Lord Olivier, because determination was not heritage of the Britishers. It was a human quality, more human in those who stood by their rights than in those who withheld the right of others. Lord Olivier had said that the Government of India provided a seaworthy vessel. "My answer is that it may be seaworthy, but it is not big enough for the millions of Indians who have to be carried to the other shore." The speaker next quoted from a published letter of Mr. MacDonald stating that the changes in Governmenal machinery should aim at changing the Viceroy's Council into a Cabinet, responsible to the people's representatives and to give India control over her finances. Mr. MacDonald had expressed the hope that wisdom may help the two people to arrive at that solution. Pandit Motilal, therefore, asked Labour to deliver the goods. As for the refusal of supplies it was merely a sign of irritation. They were taking the strongest step possible and it would be a misfortune if it fell flat. He appealed to all and particularly to the Indian elected members, who he was sure, would vote with him in refusing the supplies.

FOUR DEMANDS FOR GRANT REJECTED.

After lunch six more speakers took part in the debate. Mr. Abhayankar, Mr. Patel and Mr. Belvi supported refusal to vote the supply. Mr. B. C. Pal considered neither Government nor the Nationalists right. Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Mr. A. C. Chatterjee Industries Member and Mr. Dumasia warned the House against the dangerous step they were taking.

At 5-20 the House divided and carried Pandit Motilal's motion by 63 votes against 56 amidst prolonged applause.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Dr. Gour and Mr. B. C. Pal remained neutral.

After rejection of the vote on customs a demand under the taxes on income was considered. The neutrals Mr. B. C. Pal and Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas threw in their weight with Government as they thought the first vote had served the purpose of demonstration. This vote was also rejected by 61 against 60.

The demand for a grant under salt was rejected by 62 against 53 after some speeches and the demand under opium was rejected by 62 against 57 without discussion. Thus, the Nationalists have been able to carry out to-day a policy of consistent obstruction in respect of four main heads of revenue.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.

WINSTON CHURCHILL.

TURNED DOWN BY TORIES.

A PIQUANT SITUATION.

LONDON, March 9.

A piquant situation has been created in the Westminister Abbey Division, where, after numerous prominent Conservatives had announced their support of Mr. Churchill, Mr. Baldwin issued a letter stating that the Conservative opponent, Mr. Nicholson, should receive the wholehearted support of the Unionist Party. Mr. Churchill had just published an election address emphatically declaring his intention to support Mr. Baldwin and the Conservative Party.—Reuter.

REFORMS IN ARMY EXPENDITURE.

OXFORD, March 10.

Reforms of far-reaching nature in the administration of and accounting the army expenditure are proposed by the Committee of Enquiry appointed in 1922 to report what changes were desirable in the interests of economy and efficiency. The official white paper just issued shows that among the Committee's recommendations are:—

Complete change in the system of accountancy from the war office downwards. Amalgamation of the royal army pay corps and corps of military accountants. The entry of the accountancy officers by a competitive examination. The placing of the work and the personnel under the Adjutant-General. The reorganisation of the method of audit.

The Committee declare that it has been proved that by a proper system of accounting economies to ar extent at present quite unrealised can be effected without any resort to parsimony.—B. O. W.

CURE OF LEPROSY.

SIR L. ROGER'S POLICY.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

Sir Leonard Rogers in outlining the policy of attack against leprosy in the Empire in the "Daily Telegraph" quotes the conviction of Dr. Muir of Calcutta Research Laboratory that almost every case in the first stage is curable by the recently discovered treatment. Moreover they can be safely and cheaply treated at dispensaries and special outpatients departments. Sir Leonadr thinks that three-quarters of the cases sheltered in Indian and South African asylums are of an advanced crippled nerve type which is mostly non-effective and asylums while carrying out humanitarian work are doing but little to decrease the disease. He suggests that it would be better if these cases were handed over to relatives and their places taken by more infective types. He dwells on the fact that half of the infectious occur under the age of twenty and three-quarters under thirty and declares that the best lines of attack upon the problem are segregation and dispensary treatment.—Reuter.

IRISH NATIONAL ARMY

LONDON, March 9.

Wholesale demobilisation the Irish National Army culminating in the discharge of over nine hundred officers in the past week has led to trouble at several military centres. A number of demobilised officers at Templemore went off with machine guns, rifles and ammunition. An armoured car was sent to round them up. Two officers of high rank have written a letter to the President charging Government with failure to interpret the Treaty in accordance with the spirit of the Irish people with the result that the Military have been endeavouring to arrest them for insubordination. They complain that the latest demobilised lists contain too many officers who participated in the Anglo-Irish struggle. There is great military activity in Dublin, where guards have been doubled and the leave cancelled.—Reuter.

HAMBURG DOCKERS TO GO ON STRIKE.

LONDON, March 10.

Berlin.—The Hamburg dockers have decided to strike on March 11th.—Reuter.

THE IRISH REPUBLIC

The Irish Republican Brotherhood, the "Fenians" as most Englishmen call them, have intervened at several different stages of modern Irish history; and, extreme though the I. R. B. was, it made use of all sorts of movements, sometimes violent, sometimes non-violent. In America the Clan-na-Gail represented the same Fenian traditions.

The establishment of the Irish Volunteers and the attempt of Mr. Redmond to secure control, offered an opportunity to the more extreme elements of the new generation to restore a definitely physical-force movement. The split in the ranks of the Irish Volunteers and the creation of a republican control was largely the work of the I. R. B.

Early in 1916 a rebellion seemed imminent and the Government tried to precipitate it by arrests and raids for arms. The I. R. B. again stepped in, and rushed the Easter rising. "Easter 1916" was crushed, but it had proclaimed the formation of an Irish Republic. "Eire," in a much-needed restatement of the facts of the Irish situation, (*) says that the commencement of the Republic was the proclamation in Dublin on Easter Sunday 1916, by the Irish Republican army, then in rebellion on behalf of the Irish people against the forces of Great Britain.

The new Republican influences made the Easter week rebellion the starting point of a political effort. The release of the Frongoch prisoners brought a new support to the political Sinn Fein movement; and the victory of Plunkett in Roscommon, the elections of Longford and East Clare, showed that "separation" had arrived as a permanent movement.

At the general election of 1918 Sinn Fein won a sweeping victory at the polls. This political movement held the field to the comparative exclusion of the physical force element, which retired before the prominence of the "abstention from Westminster" campaign.

As Mr. De Valera very correctly held the Irish electorate at the General Election of 1918 definitely and by an overwhelming majority declared its firm allegiance to the Irish Republic, proclaimed in 1916. The establishment of An Dail Eircan on Jany. 21st, 1919, is represented by some as "no more than a preliminary to a Peace Conference." It had a definite outlook towards Peace, but it made a declaration of independence and ratified the establishment of the Irish Republic. The Dail was the first Parliament of the Republic.

Politically the structure was almost perfect in the spring of 1920. The British Government proclaimed all organisations, set a mass of spies to work, and arrested numbers of suspects.

The "volunteers" had been gaining ground, dealing with arbitration cases as a sort of police, and causing British courts and police to be deprived of work and prestige. The boycott of the R. I. C. force led to a development of savage anti-nationalism therein. Towards the month of May 1920 the "Black and Tans" entered the more disturbed areas. The evacuated police barracks were in many cases burned by the rapidly developing volunteer movement.

About this time the I. R. B. again took the ascendancy in the machinery of Government. The arrival of the "Black and Tans," followed by the "Auxiliaries," with their burnings arrests and murders, drove the country again under the influence of the physical force party. The latter now commenced to overshadow the political movement.

Upto the establishment of the Dail the I. R. Army had been volunteer army, governed by the elected Executive. Afterwards it became necessary for the Army to recognise the Dail as the Government of the Republic. The Army carried this out, swearing allegiance first to the Republic and then to the Dail "as Government of the Republic." Though now technically controlled by the Dail, the Army was not officially incorporated as the Parliamentary Army. In practice it was controlled by the Supreme Council of the I. R. B.

Towards December 1920, Lloyd George endeavoured to get in touch with the Republican leaders with a view to negotiations. Archbishop Clune was the intermediary. The attempt failed. Through the spring of 1921 guerilla warfare continued. Towards May 1921 feelers for peace were again sent out. The leaders of the I. R. B. had decided that they would open negotiations directly they were satisfied that a preliminary surrender of arms was not demanded. Up to now the I. R. B. had not a very strong grip on the Army, which preferred to retain a certain independence. The I. R. B. therefore started a campaign, alleging the possibility of compromise by the political leaders,—and secured a considerably increased influence.

A truce was called between the British and Republican forces, and on July 11, 1921, the order "Cease Fire" automatically came into operation. The Irish Republican Army considered that its fight had been successful, and regarded the Truce as the British recognition of the Republican Army as a legitimate fighting force. Up to July 1921 that Army had been still in action; and the old accusations against the Army, as a "murder gang" and as "gunmen," were abandoned by England, for the first time, making a truce with "rebels."

Naturally, numbers of Irishmen regarded England's action as a "truce with a joker clause." They thought that England was only gaining breathing time in order to renew the effort to secure British dominion in Ireland. There were others who honestly believed that the Republic would be formally acknowledged in a few days. In the end, the former were justified, and the latter were proved to be wrong; but one thing emerges, which all historians of popular movements must insist upon. The Republic was, admittedly by all, a reality and an institution upto July 1921. Opponents may, more or less warrantably, declare that the Republic has been wiped out; but they cannot truthfully declare that it "was a fiction." Officers of the Irish Republican army were treated with as officers of an opposing force. Liaison officers were appointed by both forces to keep the truce and to fix responsibility for breaches thereof.

Everyone knew that there were some members of the Republican Government who were inclined to compromise for a large measure of "Dominion Home Rule". It was, however, believed that the great majority were in favour of preserving the Republic. The worst feature was that one of the compromisers, Mr. Michael Collins, was the idol of the Army.

Between July and October liaison arrangements had been reduced to a farce by the actions of the Black and Tans. The organisation and training of the army (on both sides of course continued despite the truce. The Irish soldiers felt that their G. H. Q. were slackening in the necessary work of supplies etc. In November the Minister of Defence issued a General Order, intended to remove their unrest,—which arranged for the bringing of the Irish Republican Army under the complete control of the Dail as the official army of Ireland.

But the Irish Republican Brotherhood "let down" the army. The emissaries of the British Government learned that they had only to keep firm, and their will would be law to the men they had to deal with in the negotiations.

The discovery of the diary of Brig.-Genl. Barron provides proof that England's motive in declaring a truce was in the hope of creating disunity among the Irish. It proves the existence of systematic enquiries into the training camps of the I. R. A., the extent and degree of republicanism among the troops, dissensions between officers. It serves to connect the Rathkeah affair with the negotiations, a fact otherwise debatable.

One thing was apparent, that the I. R. Army were the real Goverament of the country, previous to the signing of the Treaty. The people obeyed their orders and sustained them against all. They hoped for peace, but felt sure England was not going to give up her intention to make Ireland again a part of the British Empire. The I. R. Army, on the other hand, were resolved on full freedom, and thus there seemed no solution of the problem. The army itself began to mistrust the sturdiness of its leaders. The attitude of the G. H. Q. staff has been criticised, and it has been defended, by good republicans. But the toppling over of the republican fortress came about by another force than the army leaders. The Irish Republican Brotherhood (I. R. B.) suddenly assumed an attitude of compromise

This is remarkable in view of the record of the I. R. B. which was in the past most extreme. It will be remembered in history as the controlling organisation of the "Fenian" movement. It therefore had been committed for years past to the complete severance of Ireland from England.

It is most remarkable that, at the last moment, the I. R. B. should have declared for compromise and have wrecked the Republican fabric.

About the middle of Oct. 1921 the Government of the Republic ordered the disbanding of the old Army, and the simultaneous enrolment of the new.

By Decr, 1921 the I. R. B. had gained complete control of local Government, but the position with regard to the Army was that the I. R. B. was supported by the Army only in so far as the I. R. B. adhered to Republicanism and complete separation. This independence of thought prevented the Supreme Council of the I. R. B. from carrying out its intention, afterwards evident to disband the Republican Army and "seal the Republic."

In the Dail the I. R. B. Supreme Council almost failed. Articles of Agreement (the Treaty) had been drawn up in London between representatives of the British Cabinet and Michael Collins and colleagues early in December 1921. The job was now to ratify them in the Dail. After everyone believing that Collins had gone to London to declare Ireland's resolution to maintain the Republic, the signed articles of the Treaty disclosed a complete conquest for the British Empire and British Crown. This signing threw the Army organisation and movements, and everything else, into disorder. In the Dail three weeks deliberations were spent on the ratification of the Treaty. The I. R. B. Supreme Council instructed its speakers to dwell on the alternative to ratification as an "immediate and terrible war"; to insist that the Treaty was a step on the way, and that the Republic would be secured after a few years and so on. Despite all this, 63 deputies voted for, and 57 against. Of the 63, sixty declared they considered it only as an alternative to a ruinous war. The Irish Republican Brotherhood was responsible for this "victory" and a very close shave it was.

On agreeing to the Treaty the Dail ceased to be the Government of a Republic; and at the Convention of the Army, March 1922, the army elected a Provisional Council of 16 men to direct the activities of the army in an endeavour to maintain the Republic.

But the adoption of the Treaty, as the result of an anti-Republican conspiracy which only succeeded by a bare majority, meant the indictment of the Republican Army as a rebel organisation. The elements in it which yielded and conformed to the new order were converted into a weapon for enforcing the Treaty and indeed into an auxiliary of British empire.

ARTHUR FIELD.

(*) "Eire," organ of the Republican Party. 30 Blackfriars St. Manchester, Eng., issues of Jany. 5 to Feb. 2 (inclusive), 2 shillings post free.

GREAT OXFORD DICTIONARY.

OXFORD, March 10.

The great Oxford Dictionary of the English language which Lord Curzon has just described as a "most remarkable literary effort ever put forward by any university", is now steadily approaching completion. Its compilation began in 1879 under the editorship of Sir James Murray and the volumes so far issued deal with 400,000 words. The last volume upon the work is now proceeding and deals with the last letters of the alphabet. The probable total of words will be about 25,000. The Oxford University Press has just established itself in fresh quarters in London.—B. O. W.

EAST AND WEST.

"Constitutional Development.

The debate that is now proceeding in the Assembly at Delhi shows the Swarajist wind in full blast. Mr. Das has got the "Independents" to form, for the moment, at any rate, a more or less solid bloc with him, and speaker after speaker is denouncing British tyranny and the humbug of the Reforms, and demanding the immediate grant of Home Rule, or at least a conference which shall be a preliminary to such a grant. Much of the talk is, of course, wild. One speaker, for example, asks that the British Army should clear out, another that it should stay, but entirely under Indian control. We do not believe, as we have said before, that the revolutionary nationalists will be strong enough to break the Constitution, or that pure obstructionism, if it is properly met, will succeed in rallying all parties in India against the Government But the Swarajists must be met by real concessions. One point at which a beginning might be made is Section 19 (a) of the Government of India Act. Why should not the Secretary of State, following the recommendation of the Parliamentary Joint Committee, and reaffirming the declaration made by Mr. Montagu in 1921, announce that he will not use his overriding powers when the Government of India and the Indian Legislature are in agreement in matters of administration or policy? That would remove one serious ground of complaint and would probably smooth the path of constitutional development.—The "New Statesman."

Lord Curzon and Foreign Office.

Oracular hints were dropped in this column a fortnight ago concerning the existence in the Foreign Office archives of a sensational report by Lord Curzon regarding his last interview with the Marquis de St. Aulaire. More details concerning this document have been printed this week in Paris, arriving thence *via* New York, and have been translated, or mistranslated, in London newspapers. The Curzon report, I infer, has exercised much influence on Mr. MacDonald's policy towards France. It led the present Foreign Minister to believe that his predecessor has engaged in a personal and embittered feud rather than a dispassionate effort to uphold the interests of his country; and the soothing syrup letter to M. Poincare, together with Mr. MacDonald's reference in the House to "beastly clever notes" thrown like brickbats at people's heads, were the outcome. All this is extremely unfair to Lord Curzon, and I have no doubt that before Mr. MacDonald leaves office he will convey his apologies to the late Foreign Minister Lord Curzon was undoubtedly roused to fury by intrigues directed against him personally, but these intrigues existed in fact, and not, as Mr. MacDonald seems to think, in the imagination of the noble Marquess. The present Foreign Minister, no less than the last, will certainly suffer from the same unscrupulous trickery in time, unless he bases his policy on giving the French exactly what they want. Is it not true, as stated through errors in translation, that Lord Curzon's memorandum accused his own Permanent Officials of betraying him and plotting with the French against British policy. Lord Curzon merely made "an allusion to aid the French received in London." The implication for those on the inside was unmistakable, but the accusation was not definite; and I cannot understand how the word "allusion," in the accurate version was turned into the phrase "particular stress" when it reappeared in English after retranslation from the French. —"The Onlook."

Lord Chelmsford's Position.

Lord Chelmsford is standing firmly by Labour, till it is time to run away from it. So a public somewhat mystified by his appearance in the MacDonald Government has now learned from his own lips. He is not a Socialist. But neither does he regard himself as responsible only for his own particular department. He recognizes the theory of collective Cabinet responsibility, and admits that he will have to bear part of the praise or blame earned by the legislative and administrative work of the Government as a whole. His claim to our respect is that he is prepared to fly from the consequences of that in which he acquiesces if they should prove too much for his nerves. We can only hope that the risk of losing so loyal a colleague will restrain the Government when urged to wild courses.—"Saturday Review."

Sir, J. C Bose's Lecture.

It was a happy thought of th new Secretary for India to invite Sir J.C. Bose, the Indian scientist, to give a demonstration of his astonishing discoveries in plant life at the India Office. No one who has seen those demonstrations will ever look at a tree or flower again in the old way, for Professor Bose's revelations show them to be endowed with life not merely of sensibility but almost of intelligence. It was a tactful act on the part of the Prime Minister to find time to attend the demonstration to speak; but Mr. Bernard Shaw was not accurate when he said that Mr. MacDonald was the first Premier we had had who had any interest in science. The late Lord Salisbury's hobby, if I remember right, was scientific experiment, and Lord Balfour has long been one of Professor Bose's most fervent admirers. —"A. G. G." in "The Nation and the Athenaeum."

The Oil Scandal.

The prompt announcement of President Coolidge that prosecutions both criminal and civil will be taken in connection with the oil scandals, and that no political consideration will be allowed to stand in the way of justice, has done something to turn the blow which the revelations have struck at the Republican cause. Whether the event will have any effect on the Presidential election depends largely on the promptitude and reality of the measures taken against the culprits. President Coolidge, who is practically certain of the Republican nomination, is, of course, personally unaffected. for he did not come into office until long after Bohemy and Sinclair had "got away" with their plunder under the friendly eye of the Minister of the Interior. But his party is stained by such unprecedented corruption done in its name, and the affair will certainly count as a "bull" point for the Democrats. Unfortunately, even the Democrats do not escape quite scatheless, for Doheny, whose politics, like those of Biglow's "Candidate" seem to have been "pooty gen'ally all round," had taken the precaution of employing the firm of Mr. McAdoo for legal work in connection with his transactions. There is no suggestion of corruption in his case, but informed American opinion takes the view that the incident is enough to turn the scale against Mr. McAdoo's nomination as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.—A. G. G. in "The Nation and the Athenaeum."

Teapot Dome Revelations.

Denby, Daugherty, Roosevelt—they must and should go. They have proved themselves at best too dull and too stupid to be intrusted with the interests of the United States. The President, if he is to save anything from the wreck, must throw them all overboard. A clean sweep, Mr. Coolidge, is what the country needs! The Harding Cabinet was an offense when it was appointed. It may be hard luck to those who are raising great sums of money for a Harding Memorial that this revelation of its essential inefficiency and corruption should come out just now. But the country needed the lesson. If these Teapot Dome revelations, these heaven-crying demonstrations that corruption has reached right into the Cabinet itself, do not arouse the country what else can? The very least thing they ought to accomplish is to make impossible the candidacy of Calvin Coolidge.—The New York "Nation."

The New Turkey.

A number of straws in Turkey seem to indicate the way the political wind is blowing. The Angora Assembly has granted an amnesty, with restoration of full civil rights, not only to the three Constantinople editors, who had been acquitted, but also to Lutfi Fikri Bey, the leader of the Turkish Bar, who had been condemned by the Tribunal of Independence. The prospect of an understanding between Mustapha Kemal Pasha and the Committee of Union and Progress is openly canvassed, and it may be taken for granted that such a movement would have the effect of moving Angora further towards the Bosphorus than it would take Constantinople in the direction of Anatolia. Whether a "modus vivendi" is to be sought at the expense of the Khalifate remains to be seen. It is noted that the first steps towards a "rapprochement" have been accompanied by a renewal of the attacks on the Imperial family; but these may be merely a means of letting off steam to distract the attention of Angora from the real business in hand. The most important piece of news, however, is the proposal of the committee engaged in drawing up the Constitutional Charter that henceforth all Turkish subjects, without distinction of race or religion, should be called Turks, and enjoy exactly the same legal footing. Such a step would connote the triumph of pratical common sense over tradition and chauvinism.—"Near East."

An Anglo-Arab Treaty.

King Hussein's visit to Transjordania will not have been in vain if it results in bringing to light a forgotten treaty-in-making. Some months ago the world was informed that an agreement was about to be signed between Great Britain and the Hejaz. A few finishing touches only were required before the document could be published. A patient public waited—and forgot; and so, it would seem, did many other people more directly concerned in the negotiations. As far as the British Government was concerned, it had said its say, and waited for the reply of King Hussein. Even if there had not been a change of Ministry in Great Britain, it would hardly have been seemly to press for a communication. Dr. Naji el Assil, Diplomatic Agent in London of King Hussein, had also done his share. He had sent the draft treaty to Mecca in November, and had no reason to notice any omission on the part of the Hejaz Government to acknowledge by telegram or letter its receipt. If King Hussein had remained in his own country, probably nothing more would ever have been heard of the all-but concluded treaty. Fortunately, however, he went to Amman, and his alleged views on the independence of Palestine prompted Dr. Najji el Assil to inquire after his draft of that document. His important dispatch, it now appears, had never reached the King. It has been traced as far as Jeddah, where the British Agent handed it over to the Arab authorities, but the last stage between Jeddah and Mecca proved, as it has done for many another pilgrim, the stumbling block. A duplicate message is now on its way, and it is to be hoped that nothing said or done at Amman will have changed the course of history.—"Near East."

Indian Freedom and Franchise.

Hitherto, however, only a few of the classes outside the Constitution have found a voice. They are not yet prepared to make trouble for the Government, but, in view of the obvious dangers of the situation, it is the clear duty of statesmanship to keep ahead, and not to delay until popular demands are backed by popular passion. That duty must be discharged mainly by the statesmen of this country. Parliament has enfranchised a minute proportion of the population of India; but it remains trustee for the vast majority, and in the actual situation it must take measures to ensure that their interests do not suffer through any arrangements which may be worked out in Delhi. To our mind the guilding principle must be the correlation of franchise and powers. We desire to see the Indian people given increased powers of self-Government as rapidly as possible, but we do not desire to see the powers of the privileged classes further increased; on the contrary, we would have them progressively curtailed through successive extensions of the franchise, until the oppressed classes can hold their own, as we believed they will soon be able to do. Undoubtedly, it is desirable to secure the cooperation of these Indians who have stood aloof from the Constitution: it is more important by far to bring in the vast numbers who have been left outside.—"Near East."

Ministers in the Lords.

I have received the following from a gentleman who may claim to be an authority on modern history, if not on constitutional law:—

You suggest that measures should be taken at once to enable Ministers to speak in the House of Lords when they want to. All that they have to do is to revive the practice, which has historical sanction and plenty of precedents, certainly well into the eighteenth century and, I think, later.

If this is correct, the best thing that the Prime Minister can do is to fortify himself with the precedents and revive the practice. This will get rid of the necessity for forcing peerages upon people who do not want them—whether on private grounds or as a matter of principle.—"Truth."

LEVEL OF LEARNING IN BOMBAY.

BY HIRUDEL.

I

The able article on the "Level of Learning in Bombay" that appeared in your paper some time back deserves perusal and reperusal, on the part of those who are interested in the literary reputation of Bombay. The writer of that article, is evidently in the know of the literary societies of Bombay. I agree with him fully in the conclusion he has arrived at that the literary level in Bombay is getting lower and lower every day.

I do not think that Bombay people are on a lower mental level than that to be found in other cities in India. Look to our activities in other fields. We stand second to none in India in general intelligence, in mental boldness, in scientific progress, in mercantile pursuits and so on. Not only are we mentally alert but we are steady and persevering people. Take any activities in Bombay, study the local papers. You see that the people are eagerly pushing forward in all directions—whether political, social, economical or commercial—and achieving success, more or less all round. But, and I grieve to put it on paper, any sustained activity in the field of literary and scientific domain is prominent by its absence. Let us see whether we "Westerners" are lacking the bump of this particular activity. Even Poona boasts of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute with its steady and progressive work on scientific lines. It has also another society that dips deep into Historical Antiquities and serves as a beacon-light in learning to all Western India. Even that outlandish place, Amalner in Khandesh, has an institution, which is busily digging up from obscurity and publishes scintillating with gems of Philosophy. These few instances out of so many will prove, I hope, that the level of intelligence is not low in the Presidency of Bombay.

Then, what has happened to Bombay is the question that arises naturally. The twelve hundred thousand people in the city of Bombay—are they laggards? Echo says No. In every field of activity they have shown and proved their mettle. Then how is it that scientific and literary societies are dying from inanition and lethargy? Let us take those societies which are managed by Englishmen. The Natural History Society of Bombay is a success. It has put in not only solid work in the Natural History pertaining to India but its agents have also called up the secrets in that domain from such far-off places as Ceylon, Assam, Tibet etc.

Now let us turn to the Associations run by Indians for Indians in Bombay. Leaving aside the Libraries with their mechanical functions of issuing books and other societies run on communal lines, we come to the most prominent of our learned and literary societies—the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. It stands at the present time as a monument of departed glory. Gone are all those 'Savants' who made it the play-ground of intellectual tilting, the echoes of which ran through the literary world. This was long since: Its journal now contains third-rate articles written by fourth-rate "Savants." The chief function, the managing committee of the B.B.R.A. Society considers itself bound to perform, now-a-days, is to order by cartloads of trashy novels. Those wanting to consult its shelves for a scientific work of current interest, come across, to their disgust, only half a dozen copies of one and the same book—a novel of the above type. The committee is simply pandering to the taste of six-penny novelette reader. The Society does go in for a lecture now and then. These lectures come off like comets, God knows from where. They take an irregular course and vanish into space without any intelligent residue. There may be honourable exceptions now and then but they are far and few between.

Let me turn now to the Anthropological Society. To belong to the Society was once the hall-mark of culture and scholarly position I hear that things are not well with this Society. In spite of its lavish expenditure on royal establishment to support the dignity of the Hon. Secretary, it will be interesting to know what other sister Anthropological Societies think of the Bombay Society which is receiving a grant of rupees one thousand a year from the depleted funds of the Government. In a Journal—"The Man"—published in India, the Editor states that the Bombay Anthropological Society has hardly made any solid contribution to the stock of Anthropological knowledge of late. This means that the Society has been deteriorating in the same way as the local Branch of the R. A. Society.

Then here is the R. K. Cama Research Institute. Is it flourishing? Does any one know of its existence? Hardly any, I am afraid.

Before concluding this letter I cannot help referring in a passing way to the Bombay Arts Society, which holds an Annual Exhibition of pictures every year. Disgusted with the high-handed way they were treated with, the Bombay artists had to start another society of their own, with as Exhibition, a Liberary and classes I am glad to say that they have made a success of it—thanks to the untiring efforts of such eminent artists as Messrs. Pithawalla, Ganpatrao Lad, Dhurandhar and others. All the above mentioned institutions excepting the one just mentioned, reveal the same sordid story, where the interests of these institutions have been subordinated to the personal vanity, glory and ambition of those, who are placed or who have managed to get themselves placed in position of responsibility in those Institutions.

INVITE KHALIFA TO INDIA.

(BY G. K. N.)

In 1258 hordes of heathen Halaku destroyed the Saltanat or sovereignty of Baghdad and delivered almost a mortal blow to the Khilafat. The blow that descended on the Khilafat in Angora last week transcended any previous assault on Islam. The Khalifa Abdul Majid Khan has been deposed under circumstances of almost inconceivable indignity. This is done by a cabal of Turks against whom I warned the Indians. How my warning was received is writ large in the correspondence *inter alia*, of the "Bombay Chronicle".

What right had I to speak on the Khilafat? A double one. First as a most sympathetic student of Islamic culture and history, and secondly as, in this respect, a follower of the Mahatma, who founded Indian national solidarity not on abhorrence of the British but on love of Mussalmans. From the very first I have been urging on the non-Moslems of India,—and I was speaking on behalf of non-Moslems only,—to mobilise their moral resources not so much directly to support the Khilafat as for the joint Saltanat. For much as we should wish the perpetuation of the Turkish Republic, its abortiveness has been foreseen. It is open to the gravest doubt whether Turkey is ripe for it. And is Islam prepared to maintain a Republic which dethrones the successor of the Prophet and presumes to abolish his office? As Mr. Mahomed Ali has proclaimed, the Khilafat is coeval with Islam and cannot end except with the end of one of the greatest religions in the world.

The Turks who came to power, soon after the war broke out, the Junta of Enver, Palaat and men of the type of Ismat were Moslems hardly even in name. Mr. Mahomed Ali now reveals that he came across Turks who regretted that Turkey had even adopted Islam. It was Turks of this school against whom I strove to caution Indians. I quoted the non-Moslem practices introduced by them and the flaunting repudiation of Islam which obtained in Constantinople.

Who would not be touched deeply, and moved profoundly, at the spectacle of a gentle prince and an accomplished gentleman like Khalifa Abdul Majid Khan being spurned in tears and hurled from a throne to which he was lifted in mock ceremony only to be commanded to descend in unutterable humiliation!

It will take me too long even to recapitulate the causes. The doings [redacted] and his associates are [redacted] will see to-day the complete [redacted] perfect, most melancholy vindication of the remonstrance addressed to Ismet by the Right Hon. Justice Ameer Ali and the Aga Khan. Read the interview Syed Ameer Ali gave three days ago to a representative of the London "Times".

May I again warn our non-Moslem Indian co-nationalists, lead by the Mahatma who has transparently honest admiration for Islam? The Republican Turks in power share with the Russian Bolsheviks hatred of all religions. And let not our indignation deviate into unfair resentment of fancied acts of the British. It is no use conjuring to ourselves the picture of six crores of infuriated people burning with justifiable rage at the Christian Power that had dared to inflict on Islam the disgrace which it has suffered at the hands of a "Moslem" Ismat. (Kamal, to judge from my sources, is here playing the second fiddle.)

In India there have been many a solemn adjuration to sacrifice the last pice and the last drop of blood, and the rest of it, in sustaining the Khilafat. Wahiduddin was allowed by us to pass into obscurity; perhaps with justice. Here goes the saintly Khalifa Abdul Majid Khan in sorrowful non-violence in inglorious exile. If the five years' intensive commotion in India with its tragic episodes of the Hijrat to Afghanistan and ghastly murderers in Malabar has had any meaning, let the minimum suggestion of Maulana Mahomed Ali be taken up seriously and lest an honorable asylum be respectfully offered in India to the last blameless representative of the House of Osman, whom Indian Moslems acclaimed as their spiritual sovereign with the deliberate concurrence of non-Moslem fraternity of India.

INDIAN CUSTOMS REVENUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 9.

The grand total of the Indian sea and land customs revenue excluding the salt revenue in February was 367 lakhs of rupees compared with 411 lakhs in February, 1923. The total revenue realise during eleven months from April 1923 to February 1924 was 3,738 lakhs compared with 399 lakhs in the corresponding period of previous twelve months.

CALCUTTA NOTES.

MUSLIM OPINION.

AN ORATOR ON THE SPREE.

TRADE UNION DISSENSIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, March 7.

The majority of the population of Bengal consist of Mussulmans, and Moslem leaders in giving their views about the Khilafat have been trying to meet what is naturally a popular concern in this province. All those who have spoken on the subject are diffident of positive assertions in the absence of full news. Moulana Abul Kalam Azad expressed the view that the deposition of the Caliph by the Angora Assembly did not necessarily imply the destruction of the institution itself. What had been done was the ending of the system whereby the office of the Caliph had become tied to the House of Ottman on the hereditary principle. The Moulana remarked that the merging of the Caliph's office in that of the President of the Assembly would be in conformity with true Islamic law. Such an arrangement, recognising the elective principle, would be acceptable. It was for the establishment of this principle of Islam, said the Moulana, that the Central Khilafat Committee and the leading Mussulmans had been agitating. The views of the "Bombay Chronicle" were wired down at some length by the Associated Press and Wednesday's papers, English and vernacular, gave them due prominence, some using the "Chronicle's" opinions as the basis of the editorial comment. Though Moulana Abul Kalam Azad gave out his statement before Wednesday, he too found no occasion for pessimism or panic. Islam, explained the Moulana, never recognised monarchism or the existence of kings. It had always advocated republicanism, and that system was in vogue till the fourth Khalif after the Prophet. Subsequently, the spirit of Roman and Persian monarchism pervaded the Turkish mind and that was how that system came to be adopted in Turkey. Reformers, however, were not satisfied with the arrangement and were anxious to replace it by a real Islamic constitution. Mustapha Kemal Pasha and his followers followed in the footsteps of those old reformers, but where the latter had failed Kemal had succeeded. With the announcement of the Republic Kemal wished to abolish the hereditary system of the Khalifat but realising that the proper [redacted] was not yet come, he waited for his opportunity and had now carried out his plan. Asked as to how he thought the Mahomedans would take the arrangement, the Moulana said that the educated section would welcome the reform as being harmony with the tenets of Islam. As regard the general mass, they might be perturbed for a time as was usually the case whenever any change was made, but as things were explained to them, and when they came to grasp the significance of the change they would be satisfied. Asked as to how the Angora Assembly's action would affect the Khilafat agitation in India, the Moulana said that the Indian Khilafatists made four demands; These were: (1) the absolute sovereignty of the Turkish Government; (2) the restoration of Eastern Thrace; (3) the restoration of Anatolia and Smyrna, and (4) the liberation of the Jazirat-ul-Arab (Moslem holy places) from foreign control. The first three demands, the Maulana said, had been satisfied by the Lausanne Treaty. But the fourth demand still remained to be settled and so long as that was the case, the present agitation would go on.

ADVERSE CRITICS.

As usual, there are friends who find it hard to suppress their feelings of glee over the event. The Anglo-Indian papers hint that the Khilafatist's occupation is gone. And why should they be blamed seeing that there are Moslems who cannot express unbiassed opinions without giving a dig at political opponents? Maulvi Fazlul Huq, Minister of Education, has in his statement deplored the levity of Angora in expelling the Caliphs, and he is certain that the Khilafat movement will have no reality thanks to the development. Maulvi Fazlul Huq, politician, will not till his dying day forgive Mussalmans for the Khilafat agitation,—an agitation which was unnecessary and, he might add, a dishonest propaganda against the British Government. It gave the agitators opportunities to collect money which was subsequently used in an irresponsible fashion. When such a man as Maulvi Fazlul Huq parades his detestation of the habit of collecting money from others and spending it in irresponsible fashion, why should any one rage over the incongruity of the "Englishman" propounding the inwardness of the event and settling its reaction on Moslem opinion in India? His fellow-minister too has aired similar views, but Mr. Huq is the sterner of the two on the subject of financial purism. That his contemporaries did him injustice was not the fault of Aristides.

CITIZENS' PROTECTION LEAGUE.

The stunt about a Citizens' Protection League in Calcutta is being revived. Mr. J. A. Jones, editor of the "Statesman," has been losing sleep and appetite, thanks to his constant contemplation of the perils of Swaraj. Swaraj is looming distant, but the Swarajists have become an unspeakably familiar nuisance whom one cannot suppress by merely ignoring them. Just as Scouts go looking for one good deed a day, Mr. Jones of the "Statesman" roves about to deliver at least one speech a day. He will drowsily waddle up any number of steps to deliver his speech. His speeches furnish good reading, in fact he is better to read than to listen to. Last week he delivered a speech at the annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. Generally, the function is confined to a speech from the retiring Chairman, but Mr. Jones established last year the convention of an extra performance by himself. Last year, he threw his weight against Sir Campbell Rhodes, and sitting on his prostrate form cracked weird jokes about "discriminating protection"; and published a version in the "Statesman" bubbling with laughter and cheers. He scored of course. At the meeting held on Friday, Sir Willoughby Carey made an unpretentious speech, conning his attention to business prospects and the coal track in which he is deeply versed. The effort ended and when people were looking for their hats, the fog-horn of Chowringhee sounded. His there was the menace of Swaraj, his inspiration the fun of delivering a few jests and conjuring up an army of black-shirted die-hards. He implored them to realise the preparations of Swarajists out to capture the Calcutta Corporation and later to interfere with the amenities of the Belgravia of Europeans south of Park Street. The Corporation handles two crores of rupees a year. What were they, the pillars of trade and prestige in Calcutta, to do against the menace? He asked the Europeans to put the Moderates on their feet again, thereby spoiling completely the chance of our Clive Street wards. He was tired of co-operating when the Moderates did not have a day's chance in public life. His solution is the bottle-feeding of that anaemic infant, the Moderate. Would they not all take a hand and help him? The Country was at heart moderate, they knew, though the "Statesman" was committed to the view that Bengal had turned Swarajist—the evidence being the elections. He advised them to ginger up the Citizens' Protection League now lying moribund in the Bar Library. He has the Mussolini touch about him. The patronising performance over, Mr. Jones allowed his listeners to disperse. Next day he continued his lecture in his paper, but response has been most feeble. The Swarajists are holding their municipal election campaign right under the nose of the Chowringhee oracle, to the further annoyance of the great orator. When Mr. Jones leaves the "Statesman" next month, he will leave a void difficult to fill. He should have gone early in the year but for the difficulty of finding a suitable successor. The idea was to obtain Dr. Rushbrook Williams, but he declined as he found his present occupation congenial. Mr. George Pilcher has gone after the prizes of public life. The "Statesman" is therefore compelled to negotiate for a distinguished journalist from London. Mr. Jones retires in time as his head teems with ideas of citizen volunteers and Civil Guards to combat the Swarajists of Bengal.

Lord Lytton has decided to get on with two Ministers instead of three, from which it follows that the rejection of Mr. S. N. Mullick by his constituency was a wise contribution in retrenchment. The saving is equivalent to one lakh of rupees a year—counting pay and allowances—and ought easily to cover the demand made on behalf of the Police for the supply of a lac's worth of mosquito curtains. Lord Lytton tried his best to get a safe Minister to represent the Hindus but thwarted by the scarcity of candidates, he split the Mullick portfolio and allotted the halves to the existing ministers, local self-Government and Public Health have been included in Mr. Ghuznavi's charge while Mr. Fazlul Huq shoulders the Medical Branch of the divided portfolio. The allocation will not kill the Ministers with overwork for they have nothing to do, having nothing to spend. Without funds, our Ministers bid fair to become a class of political pensioners.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

By a series of mischances and misunderstandings, it has been found impossible to hold the All-India Trade Union Congress on the appointed date, namely, 7th March. The Reception Committee tenders to the delegates and labour-organisations of other provinces their apology for the failure of the event. It would seem that Mr. C. R. Das, pre-occupied by political engagements, found a number of difficulties at the last moment. The Calcutta sessions had been authorised by the division of Lahore, and on 9th October last Mr. C. R. Das, as Chairman, asked the local Reception Committee to proceed with the necessary preparations for the holding of the Trade Union Congress. The work was reported, from time to time, to Mr. C. R. Das and Mr. Chamanlal. Mr. N. M. Joshi was elected President, and all the provincial organisations were invited to send their delegates. It must be admitted that preparations were pursued more on the basis of personal enthusiasms than of strict departmentalism. As occasionally happens when individual enthusiasts get busy misunderstandings arise and orthodox procedure is ignored. Anyway on 29th February, that is, just a week before the appointed day, Mr. C. R. Das issued the following press-note:—

"Many question have been raised regarding the constitution of the Trade Union Congress. In my opinion, the Trade Union Congress cannot meet before these constitutional questions are solved in a satisfactory manner. It is necessary therefore that the Executive Council of the Congress should meet before the Congress can be held. I have wired to the General Secretary to come to Calcutta so that a meeting of the Executive Committee may be held here. I have received a message from him that he will be here in a day or two. Under the circumstances the Congress in my opinion cannot meet on the 7th March as already announced by the Honorary Secretary of the Reception Committee."

This summary pronouncement brought all activities to a close, and there were rumours that Mr. Das intended to organise a labour movement auxiliary to the Swaraj Party. Anyway the bombshell on an eleventh hour announcement shattered the efforts of Mr. Mukhunda Lal Sirkar, the Secretary who was patiently courting support from all quarters, irrespective of political prejudice. That Mr. Das feared the rise of caucus control and extraneous influence in the co-operation of the unions, is plain from his statement. He is the kind of man who insists on being personally satisfied as regards the independence of leaders and their dissociation from questionable interests. The Secretary of the Reception Committee naturally took umbrage at the drastic decree of Mr. Das and at the Cæsar-like gesture he adopted at the last moment. On 2nd March, the Reception Committee held an emergency meeting to discuss the development. Mr. Das was present and after some parley, he declared that if the session was not postponed he would immediately organise a separate Trade Union Congress under the Swarajya Party. As it was no idle threat, the Committee decided to yield. The Secretary has subsequently published a long statement detailing the history of the rupture without disclosing the motive of differences. Describing the interview with Mr. Das, the Secretary gives a justification and an apology:—"The Reception Committee after a prolonged discussion, found no valid force in Mr. Das's arguments as expressed in the statement referred to above, but in order to disabuse the minds of those concerned of the misconception that has been created by the misleading statement, the Committee thought it imperative to decide upon a temporary postponement and in the meantime to issue a statement immediately.

Now we appeal to labour organisations and the general public to judge whether Mr. C. R. Das was justified in issuing his statement to the press at the last moment, without referring the matter to the Reception Committee and thereby hampering the progress of the session. It would have been quite within his rights, if Mr. Das had brought forward his 'constitutional questions" before the open Congress for their decision."

Whatever be the intensity of annoyance, I think labour is not going to lose much by a little delay. No unions here are in nebulous form. Except in the Association of Printers, we miss the spirit of voluntary organisation and unblemished leadership. Organisations dominated by unsafe men or wire-pulled from behind, are not durable material to handle. Unions ought to be ready to submit to texts of enquiry by public-spirited men like Mr. Das. All regret the abrupt cessation of the Congress programme but if delay results in the attraction of more responsible and self-less workers to leadership, I think labour is not going to lose much as there would be no occasion for regret. A *nam ke waste* demonstration would merely enfeeble labour, and after March, there will be more leisure for trusted leaders to work into the imbroglio. The only real regret is that subsequent to the middle of March, the weather in Bengal is too insufferable for the holding of large meetings. The summer this year has burst early and the country is being swept by scorching noon-day-gales.

AN ENIGMA TO THE LAST.

Gopinath Saha, the self-confessed murderer of Mr. Ernest Day, has paid the extreme penalty of the law—in the full consciousness of merit. Seldom have we had a psychological enigma so baffling as the mentality of this strange lad of 19 who developed and maintained, until the last, a spirit of murderous frenzy and ecstatic virtue. If he were an English lad tried before an English jury, the nature of his conduct and evidence would have inspired large public petitions for reprieve on the ground of insanity. His mother put in a petition only to be rejected by the Governor. Whatever be the precise mystery, this strange boy of abnormal passion and self-propelled criminality paid the price of his offence on the gallows. But he died with a smile on his face—to the utter consternation and distress of Mr. Tegart who witnessed the execution. He gloried in the call of his "Mother," sang night and day, put on an extra five pounds in weight. Of craven prostration or cynical dourness, there was no sign whatever. He ascended the gallows lightly and his dead frame bore no marks of convulsion; there was on his face a happy smile even in death. He sent a letter, before his death, to his mother asking her to pray that other mothers in India should have sons like himself and that every home in India be blessed by a mother like his. He certainly was no theatrician. As to what exactly he was, whether a fanatic or an imbecile, it is impossible to guess, for he is no more. "Gone with the dawn" said the executionr as he examined the plain untwitched lineaments of the dead man.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.'s weekly report, dated Calcutta, 4th March, 1924, says:—

Heavy Goods.—Despite the limited enquiry, this market continues very firm. Supplies for the near months are scarce, and buyers are finding it difficult to fulfil their requirements. The business done has been chiefly for forward delivery, with Cubans and Cornsacks the chief items of interest.

Fort the U. K. and Continent.—4 ply. B.A. Twist for Hay at Rs. 23-8-0; D.W. Nitrate Bags for April and early May at Rs. 33-0-0, for July at Rs. 31-8-0; Twill Ore Pockets (28ozs.) for April at Rs. 40-8-0; B. Twills (42)" x 25" hd.) for July at Rs. 56-0-0 basis; Twill Sugar Bags (6 x 8) 2½ lbs. for Ready at Rs. 57-0-0, for May/June at Rs. 55-4-0; Liverpool Twills for April at Rs. 56-8-0 to Rs. 57-0-0; Liverpool Twills (41)" x 24" hd.) for July Rs. 56-0-0 basis; Cuban Sugar Bags for July/September at Rs. 60-0-0, for October/December at Rs. 59-8-0 to Rs. 59-0-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—We have nothing report.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—No. 2 Twills for Ready at Rs. 56-0-0; Liverpool Twills for April at Rs. 57-0-0, for May/June at Rs. 56-0-0; Woolpacks (10lbs.) for Ready at Rs. 2-3-0.

For the Colonies.—29 ins. Liverpool Twill Cloth for Ready at Rs. 26-8-0, for May/June at Rs. 25-0-0 to Rs. 26-0-0; Cornsacks for April/June at Rs. 50-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 47-8-0 to Rs. 48-0-0 to Rs. 47-12-0; Woolpacks for March at Rs. 2-8-0, for April/June and May/June at Rs. 2-7-9, for June and July at Rs. 2-7-6.

For Burmah and the Straits.—B. Bags for May/August at Rs. 38-0-0; Light C. Bags for March at Rs. 47-4-0; C. for early March at Rs. 52-8-0, for March at Rs. 51-4-0 to Rs. 52-0-0 to Rs. 51-4-0 to Rs. 52-0-0; for April at Rs. 50-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 48-0-0 to Rs. 48-6-0; A. Twills for April/June at Rs. 58-0-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for March at Rs. 51-0-0; to Rs. 51-4-0, for April/June at Rs. 49-0-0 to Rs. 49-4-0, for October/December at Rs. 45-0-0.

Hessians.—This market has ruled extremely firm and prices have again advanced for all positions. The demand has been mainly speculative but, owing to the firm attitude of sellers, the volume of business done has been of moderate extent. Towards the close, there is less enquiry and prices are slightly easier.

9 porters for Ready at Rs. 14-14-0 to Rs. 15-6-0 to Rs. 15-2-0, for March at Rs. 15-0-0 to Rs. 15-8-0 to Rs. 15-2-0, for April/June at Rs. 15-2-0 to Rs. 15-8-0 to Rs. 15-6-0, for July/September at Rs. 15-0-0 to Rs. 15-4-0, for July/December at Rs. 15-0-0, for October/December at Rs. 14-12-0 to Rs. 15-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 14-12-0.

Cotton Packs (3lbs.) for April at Rs. 89-0-0, for June/July and July at Rs. 89-0-0.

Hessians Bags 54 x 27 hd. ex 40" 8 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 33-0-0.

40" 10½ ozs. for Ready at Rs. 19-14-0 to Rs. 20-0-0 to Rs. 20-2-0.

40" 10 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 20-4-0 to Rs. 20-10-0 to Rs. 20-14-0.

11 porters for April/June at Rs. 20-0-0 to Rs. 20-4-0 to Rs. 20-0-0, for June at Rs. 20-4-0, for July/September at Rs. 20-0-0 to Rs. 20-4-0 to Rs. 20-0-0, for October/December at Rs. 18-12-0 to Rs. 19-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 18-12-0.

45" 11ozs. for April/June at Rs. 20-8-0.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

The past week has witnessed no material change in the tone of our market, which remains quiet with values showing a slight decline. The continued weakness of both American and Egyptian Cotton is causing buyers to operate with great caution, and business is only possible in those cases where exceedingly low rates and prompt shipment are obtainable. Up-country dealers still display little or no interest in the replenishing of their stocks as no demand has yet followed the commencement of the marriage season, and clearances from the local bazar have been extremely poor. Until, therefore some change takes place in this respect, we do not look for a renewal of buying on anything like a normal scale.

Grey Shirtings.—These still fail to attract any attention and values are easier to the extent of 1-to 2 annas per piece. No forward business is reported have taken place

Grey Dhooties.—Prices in this class of goods show at reduction of 3 to 6 pies per pair on last week's quotations. Selling is poor and no "to arrive" contracts of any importance have been negotiated.

Whites.—During the earlier part of the period under review, some forward business in White Mulls and Nainsooks was reported, but the week closes quiet with a decline in values of 1 to 3 annas per piece.

Miscellaneous.—This section showed signs of improvement at the close of last week, but, unfortunately, this was not maintained. Prices are depreciating and sales have been negligible.

Yarns.—There is no change of any importance to report.

LOCAL SPUN YARN.

Our local Yarn market remains comparatively inactive, though clearances have been fairly satisfactory, but demand shows no improvement, and the stocks held by local dealers are steadily increasing. Values are weak and have declined about 1 anna per 5 lb. bundle during the period under review.

We quote per 5 lbs., according to quality and tickets:—

Mule	10½s.	Rs.	4-8-0 to 4-12-0
,,	12½s.	,,	4-11-0 to 4-15-0
,,	14½s.	,,	4-15-0 to 5-3-0
,,	16½s.	,,	5-2-0 to 5-6-0
,,	20½s.	,,	5-8-0 to 5-12-0
,,	22s.	,,	5-11-0 to 5-15-0

COAL.

The demand is well sustained, but the very unsatisfactory state of the wagon supply seriously affects business. No Collieries which have gone to the expense of arranging for sidings to load more than 25 wagons are now receiving public wagons, this privilege being reserved to small Collieries. How the Advisory Committee of the Coal Transportation Officer, having any thought or regard for the interests of the public, could have advised such an extraordinary preference, which is opposed to all equity and fairness, inasmuch as the public do not confine their purchases to small Collieries, passes comprehension, and it is to be hoped that this arrangement which is being given a trial till the end of this month will not be renewed after that time. Never in the history of the coal trade has the wagon supply been in such a deplorable condition, and the sooner the control is either mended or ended, the better for all concerned. Raisings are on a good scale but unless facilities are offered for getting it away they will have to be curtailed as, of course, there is no object in raising coal unless it can be despatched.

The following are the current quotations:—Deshergur.—Rs. 11-8 to Rs. 12.

13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherria.—Rs. 9-8 to Rs. 10.

11 and 12 Seams Jherria.—Rs. 8 to Rs. 8-8.
10 Seam Jherria.—Rs. 5-8, to Rs. 6.
Raneegunge.—Rs. 8 to Rs. 8-8.

THE NIZAM AND THE BERARS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since the publication of the Nizam's letter addressed to the Viceroy regarding the retrocession of Berars on grounds moral and legal, the question of Berars has attracted the attention of the public in general and those of Native States in particular. It cannot be gainsaid that the important issues involved are of vital importance to the Native States. The circumstances, that have been brought to light, under which the late Nizam was forced to vouchsafe his consent to the annexation of this vast and fertile territory in perpetuity are very painful to read. It is evident that this was an outcome of Curzonian diplomacy. It is a matter of great surprise to find that the serious allegations levelled against the British justice in annexing this territory in perpetuity, have not yet been publicly refuted by the Government of India.

His Exalted Highness has promised the Beraris were to come under his rule. No which the Indians are striving hard now-a-days in and outside the councils, if the Beraris were to come under his rule no doubt this is an allurement offered to the Beraris to win them over. It seems the enlightened section of Beraris is entirely against the restitution of this territory and has even expressed its views in a public meeting to this effect. The public meeting held under the presidency of R. B. Mundale very rightly suggests the Nizam to give first self-Government to his own subjects. It seems the Beraris prefer to remain under the yoke of British Bureaucracy rather than to be under the rule of an Indian Autocrat of the type of H. E. H. the Nizam.

It would be wise and prudent on the part of the Nizam to introduce the following salutary changes in his dominions so that his present subjects may not remain any longer groping in the dark:—

i) To put a stop to the practice of extracting money from the poor ryots in the shape of "Nazarana."

(ii) To introduce popular element in the Government.

(iii) To allow freedom of speech and press.—Yours, etc.,

"IMPARTIAL."

March 4th, 1924.

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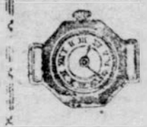
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BUDGET FARCE IN DELHI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We, the members of the Legislative Assembly are enacting just now a mock awful farce. The Budget was presented on the night of Friday, the 29th ultimo. We were given two days time to get our huge files of statements, Estimates and Demands. On Monday, the 3rd, began the discussion on Railway finances. Then a day more was given for scrutinising! And then came on the 5th and 6th "The General Discussion" on the Budget; and in some 10 hours the Financial, the Military, the Commercial, the Home, and other policies of Government were all exhaustively reviewed, criticised, defended and disposed of! Were the huge files before us, in producing which the various departments must have laboured many months with their mighty experts and huge establishments, deserving of no better consideration? Is there anything in the Rules to prevent longer, more adequate discussion of the Imperial policy by a hundred and forty of us? Are the officers afraid of keener scrutiny? Will the self-appointed guardians of the dumb teeming millions of India will not, let us speak more: the Gods will not stand before our naked eyes longer than 10 hours! This closes the Farce or Part I. Part II is the Tragedy, and is to be enacted from the 8th to the 15th, when our business is to bear constantly in mind section 67 (2)A, the Viceroy's autocratic powers of certification, and bearing that in mind to simply say "*Johookum*" and distribute the hard-earned money of the poor Indian to the extent of 131 crores among the 64 imperial or imperious demands. Personally I am a late struggle into the Assembly, with no stars, no stripes: no embellishments to catch the President's kindly eye among the dozen or more competitors every time for speaking. So I have not been able to get a five minutes' turn. If I had. I should have on the very floor of the House exposed this terrible farce in our "training for self government."—Yours, etc.,

M. L. A.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the Mails from London of 28th ultimo arrived at Aden at 5 p.m. on the 9th instant and left there at 8 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 14th instant.

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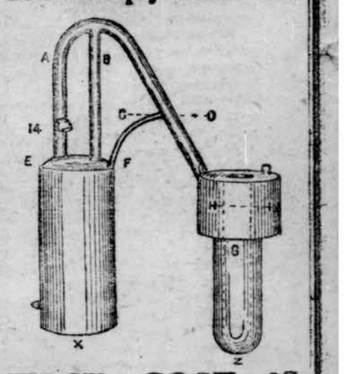

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Dear Sirs,

I have much pleasure in testifying to the wonderful effect of your Asthma Specific. I used your medicine to the full term of 3 months and I am glad to say that I am now perfectly free from the troublesome symptoms of the cursed malady.

I do not get any symptom of the disease since February last. I got perfect sleep at night on the 4th or 5th day after the use of the medicine.....

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13-6-1917.

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PRISON REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The worst blot on our civilization is that we have made little or no progress in the cure of the socially unsound. The revelations recently brought to light by our young men of the N. C. O. fold are enough to acquaint one as to how far our ethical codes are advanced. More often than not much ink and paper is used, and many a harsh word uttered from many a platform, but of what avail? As far as our knowledge goes, these have at the most invoked appointment of investigating committees to whitewash the deeds done behind the bars. Nothing more. Only patch work, the fostering wound always remaining unhealed. Why so? Because we rightly or wrongly, have learnt to condemn the depraved men for one year or for life time to the so-called reformatories which are nothing but the manufactories of criminals. For any warden of a penitentiary will tell us that the criminals are not reformed in these institutions but they are only punished. And punishment simply means vengeance. To send a criminal to the horror of the prison is of the same grade as kicking a horse in the stomach because he shies or balks.

The foundation of our character is self-respect. And this very ennobling element is completely annihilated in the already fallen man by the system of our jails which profess to cure the brute in man by the most unscientific unintelligent and immoral methods Prison ought to be a place where a morally weak man can regain his self-respect. It ought to be a school for weak wills, a training house where human nature could learn a little dignity. Instead, the prevailing system strikes back one for having struck another. This kind of treatment only encourages the devil in the man—on both sides—the chastiser and the chastised. The bestial heat for revenge is thus not only fomented but preserved. And the criminal is hardened into a professional pervert. Unfortunately, no where but in prison houses is the great gospel of Love so entirely unheeded. And it is only just there where its observance is needed the most. No human being was ever morally helped in his weakness, or morally cured of his perversion by any other means save one—that is by Love It is that which reaches down into the soul and raises the prostrate will—that and nothing else. Love is the only creative healing force. Anger and condemnation are devastating always. Without the use of this wonderful alchemy, it is no wonder that after the expiry of the period of sentence these moral wrecks are turned loose again on the people, neither morally healed nor mentally set right.

It is indeed high time that the governing authorities left off brutalizing and stunting men and women and begin to study how to help them.

That we do not know how to heal a pervert is ignorance and pardonable; that we do not try nor want to know how is disgraceful and unpardonable indeed.—Yours, etc.,

BYRAM N. KHAMBATTA.

FOR THE M. E'S EYES,

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Through the columns of your esteemed paper I invite attention of the Minister of Education to the following glaring grievance, under which some of the secondary teachers of his department labour:

Assistant Masters, appointed before 1-3-1921 and made probationary after that date, have been given increment on the anniversary date of their *probationary appointment*. But in the case of those masters, who were made probationary before 1-3-1921, the date of increment has been fixed on the anniversary day of their *entrance* into the department. Nay, even those persons, who were appointed after 1-3-1921 and who are still acting, have got the benefit of their acting service from the date of their employment. Thus the acting service of those masters alone, who were appointed before 1-3-1921 and made probationary after that date, has not been reckoned towards increment. One cannot understand why different treatment should be meted out to the members of the same department. The painful result of the abovementioned anomally is that some acting hands have *superseded* some probationary hands in point of pay.

This anomaly was exposed by Mr. Kassim in the last Legislative Council and has been under the D. P. I.'s consideration for over a year. But nothing has been done so far to remove it. May I hope that the present Minister will expedite the matter and redress this legitimate grievance of the affected persons?—Yours, etc.,

A SYMPATHISER.

WHAT TO DO FOR CHLDR'ISN E COLDS.

Colds are dangerous because they often lay the seeds of consumption and other forms of lung trouble .

When the first symptoms of a cold are noticed give the child a hot bath and dry carefully. Put it to bed. Reduce the quantity of food a little and give Baby's Own Tablets to move the bowels. Grease the nose inside and out with pure vaseline. If the weather is bad keep the child indoors, in a well-ventilated room until better.

Not only do Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, relieve colds and croup, but they reduce fever, cure indigestion and colic, dispel constipation, check diarrhoea, expel worms, allay teething pains, quiet the nerves, and quickly induce natural health-giving sleep in a natural way. Guaranteed pure and harmless even to the youngest infant.

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MALARIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to Mr. W. G. C.'s suggestion regarding the planting of Eucalyptus trees as a preventive of Malaria I beg to state that my personal experience is that Malaria is not caused or prevented by extraneous causes but is due to Autotoxaemia or foul internal condition which is excited by a change in weather conditions and consequent foul environments which breed mosquitoes. The best preventive of Malaria is to keep the stomach and intestines clean by drinking copious draughts of hot water mixed with salt and lemon juice early in the morning, massaging the stomach and clearing obstructions in the colon and abstaining from food till 'natural' hunger calls for it I am daily bitten by dozens of mosquitoes, and I am none the worse for it. Of course the planting of Eucalyptus and Tulsi trees do drive away mosquitoes but do not prevent the internal foulness which is the prolific bed of fever.—Yours, etc.,

D. VASUDEO ACHARYA,
(Nature Curist).

Girgaum, Feb. 27.

BONUS VERSUS WAGE DIVIDEND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Bonus Dispute Committee will no doubt give their opinion after considering all the available information as to whether the bonus is a *baksnis* or deferred wages. In my opinion it cannot be deferred wages if no such condition is mentioned when employees are engaged. If it is a *baksnis*, though paid out of the profits, does it bear any relation to the profits made? Does the ratio of the bonus to the wages vary in accordance with the profits? If no bonus is to be paid when there are little or no profits it is just that bonus should be paid at higher rates when the profits are high.

It is clear from the dispute that no clear understanding has ever been arrived at, regarding the bonus. The Bombay people are known all over the world to be charitable persons and some of the Bombay charities are of world-wide nature. May I therefore humbly request the Bombay mill-owners to show their usual generosity to their employees and pay them this time the bonus, not necessarily as a right but as a gift and avoid all the present troubles?

As our present Governor H. E. Leslie Wilson is taking a personal interest in this dispute, he will no doubt find a suitable solution of this problem so as to avoid future troubles. I, however, take this opportunity of laying before all the persons and institutions concerned for their consideration a scheme which is in force in America and perhaps in England. According to this scheme the bonus is treated as "Wage Dividend". As both the Capital and Labour are necessary for making the profits it is just that they both should share in the profits. A certain rate is fixed between the rate of the share dividend and wage dividend and the profit is distributed, every employee being treated as equal as every share holder is. To be clear as the shareholder having more shares does not get a higher rate of dividend on his shares than the unfortunate one who owns only one share, so the wage dividend scheme makes no difference between the Head of a Department or a Branch and the lowest paid man under him nor between a manual labourer and mental one. Such a scheme tends to make the employees more loyal to their job which in the end means more profits.

I am glad to say that, I am receiving the benefits of such a scheme by an American firm with world-wide branches. In addition to this benefit, it has been possible, through the generosity of the Head of the firm for every employee to buy company's shares at face value, without paying down cash, thus receiving an additional amount as a share dividend.—Yours, etc.

V. J. D.

MUSLIM LADY STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have been asked by a Muslim lady student to suggest to the Bombay University to follow the example of the University of Calcutta and admit non-Collegiate female candidates to the University examinations.

This will encourage female students in this Presidency to read for higher examinations and spare them the trouble and the heavy expense of travelling to and staying in Calcutta for nearly a month to pass their examinations.

I do hope the Bombay University will kindly carry this suggestion into practice and earn the sincere gratitude of the fair sex by providing them with facilities for studying for and passing the University examinations.—Yours, etc.,

MUNSHI MAHMUD KHAN.

Camp, Poona.

B. B. AND C. I. R. SUBURBAN RAILWAY TIMINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am glad to find from yesteday's "Bombay Chronicle" that your goodself has raised a voice of protest against the new timings of the local trains of the B.B. & C.I. Railway. The suggestion, to renew the running of the 10-15 a.m. semifast local from Borivali, is as it should be. But there is some change absolutely necessary in the evening trains also. Between 5-42 to 6-10 p.m. there are three locals which terminate at Bandra. One local leaving Church Gate at 5-25 p.m. goes straight way to Andheri from Santa Cruz without stopping at Vile Parle. Then again there is a Virar local at 6-5 p.m. from Church Gate which does neither stop at Santa Cruz nor at Vile Parle, as if the Company is afraid of losing a good deal of time by making it halt at Santa Cruz and Vile Parle. Will the Company therefore, modify the time table and stop the 5-25 p.m. train at Vile Parle, as also the 6-5 p. m. Virar local at Santa Cruz and Vile Parle and extend one of the three Bandra locals to Andheri? Will the officials pay attention to these suggestions and thus remove the great inconvenience caused to the public at large?—Yours, etc.

M. S. DIKSHIT.

March 8.

HONOR THE MAHATMA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mahatma Gandhi will shortly come down to Andheri to recoup his health there. He will certainly pass through Bombay. How is Bombay going to receive him? By simply congregating at the Railway Station in large numbers? And that too in foreign cloth? No, it will be an insult to the Mahatma and the fair name of Bombay. All those who desire to have a *dharshan* of Gandhiji must immediately enrol themselves as members of the Congress, clad themselves in Khadi and approach him with a promise to present him with a *Purse* of Ten lakhs on the 18th March, the second anniversary day of Mahatmaji's incarceration. Ten lakhs is not a big sum for Bombay which can contribute it in one day if it wills. Besides Bombay should not lag behind Gujarat which also means to present ten lakhs.—Yours, etc.,

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

Dadar, March 6.

CATHOLIC CHARITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—"Observer" in your to-day's issue, has laboured at length to clear up some confusions. But I wonder whether he has not been making some gross mis-statements in the course of his correspondence.

I do admit that Dr. Goodier is very much interested in Catholic charities and I greatly admire the noble work done by His Grace. That does not mean we should belittle an equally noble enterprise of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation. The latter is also doing good work, and has got several institutions usefully serving the Catholic community in the city, not to speak of others who seek their help.

I shall take here a concrete instance of the various activities of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation, to satisfy the "Observer." There is a Catholic Young Men's Association at Charni Road which is doing yeoman service, for the past two or three years. It is not meant solely for Luso-Goans. There are among the resident members, Europeans, Anglo-Indians, East Indians, Mangaloreans, Syrian Christians from Malabar, and young men from Bangalore, Delhi, Vizagapatam, Pondicherry and Calcutta, as well as one or two Parsis from Nagpur. These young men find the above place a real home for them, and are truly grateful to the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation for the timely help rendered.

"Observer" therefore need not be perturbed "that many have given their mites and help to the Luso-Goans Organisations and institutions" last week at the Fancy Fete.—Yours, etc.,

JOSK.

Bombay, March 7.

B. S. N. CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will kindly spare a little space in your popular paper. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., employs a large staff of Europeans on big salaries. The late Mr. Haji Cassum managed the Company with one European only. The Agents told the shareholders that they would curtail the expenses. In order to do this they reduced the pay of Indian officers who are serving on board and increased the pay of European members of the staff.—Yours, etc.

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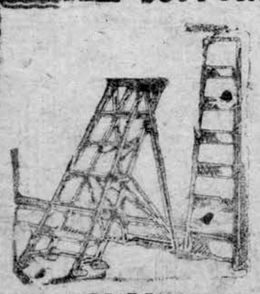

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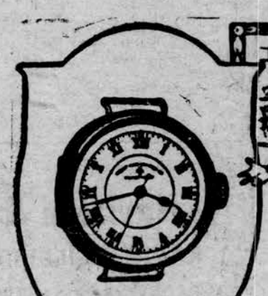

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Madows Street, Fort.